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DAILY REPORT

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DPRK GOODWILL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

OW051137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- A goodwill delegation from North Korea arrived here Wednesday at the invitation of the suprapartisan dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-(North) Korea Friendship. The delegation is the first to be sent to Japan for five years by the (North) Korea-Japan Goodwill and Friendship Association.

The North Koreans, led by Kim U-chong, head of the Korean association, will call on the heads of both houses of the Diet Thursday, according to Japanese league sources. On Friday, the delegation is expected to meet Shin Kanemaru, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP); Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP); Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of Komeito; and other leaders of opposition parties except for the Japan Communist Party.

The Japanese Host League, led by LDP Dietman Yoichi Tani, hopes for progress through talks with the visiting group on a plan to mutually establish "trade representative offices" in Tokyo and Pyongyang. There are no diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The North Koreans are expected to seek more exchanges of politicians and other personnel through discussions with the Japanese political parties. The North Korean association's contacts with Japan had halted after the Japanese Government ruled out a planned visit to Japan by Hyon Chun-kuk, then head of the association, in 1982. Japan-North Korea relations then worsened after Tokyo imposed sanctions, including suspension of personnel exchanges, against Pyongyang in the wake of the Rangoon bomb explosion in 1983.

But Japan lifted the measures against the North Koreans in January and Kim Ki-nam, a party Central Committee member and editor-in-chief of the North Korean party newspaper NODONG SINUM, visited here in mid-April. This was followed by a visit to Pyongyang by a JSP delegation, led by party Secretary General Makoto Tanabe, last month.

Meets With Diet Leaders

OW060509 Tokyo KYODO in English 0442 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- The leader of a North Korean goodwill mission told Japan's Diet leaders Thursday that North Korea wants to seek reunification of the country through peaceful talks. Kim U-chong made the remarks in separate meetings with Michita Sakata, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mutsua Kimura, president of the upper house, Japanese sources said. Kim is president of the (North) Korea-Japan goodwill and Friendship Association.

Kim acknowledged that tension still existed in the Korean peninsula but told the two parliamentary leaders that he hoped it would ease off gradually in the future. Kim also said he hoped more North Koreans would visit Japan, noting that the number of Japanese who visit North Korea is far greater than the other way round.

The North Korean group, which is traveling in Japan at the invitation of the non-partisan dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-(North) Korea Friendship, will meet Friday with Shin Kanemaru, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi and leaders of other opposition parties.

OKINAWA GOVERNOR URGES REDUCTION IN U.S. BASES

OW060225 Tokyo KYODO in English 0216 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, June 5 KYODO -- Visiting Okinawa Gov. Junji Nishime met with senior State Department officials here Wednesday and asked that the United States reduce the number of its military bases on Okinawa. Nishime conferred with Michael Armacost, undersecretary for political affairs, and William Sherman, deputy assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

The governor reportedly told them that the United States has agreed to return 5,730 hectares of land to Japan, but has yet to do so. Armacost was quoted as saying that he will relay Nishime's request to Secretary of State George Shultz.

Nishime pointed out that 75 percent of all American military bases in Japan are on Okinawa. Armacost told the governor that the U.S. is considering scaling down its military bases in Japan.

Nishime is the first Okinawa governor to take up the base issue with American Government officials. He is scheduled to meet with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger on Friday.

Nishime also expressed the hope that the U.S. will stop using live shells in military exercises and that it will take measures to prevent crimes by American soldiers on Okinawa.

TANAKA LAWYERS TO CHALLENGE U.S. TESTIMONY

OW060309 Tokyo KYODO in English 0204 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- The defense counsel for former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka has gathered evidence in the U.S. that it hopes will convince the appeals court to disallow the testimony considered most damaging in Tanaka's conviction over the Lockheed bribery scandal, defense sources said Thursday.

Tanaka's lawyers plan to use the evidence as a key part of their strategy in hearings at the Tokyo high court expected to start this autumn, the source said. Attorneys for the defense have found American precedents that would make the testimony of Archibald Kotchian, then vice chairman of Lockheed Corp., illegal under U.S. law, they said.

In testimony taken by U.S. judicial authorities at the request of the Japanese prosecution, Kotchian outlined a 2 million dollar sales promotion fund to be given to Japanese Government officials. The testimony is thought to have led to Tanaka's conviction by the Tokyo District Court in October 1983.

Defense sources said Kotchian's testimony was illegal, as Tanaka's defense counsel was not given an opportunity to cross-examine the witness. They said the ruling handed down by the U.S. Sixth Circuit Appeals Court in a similar case made cross-examination of witnesses necessary if their depositions implicated a defendant.

Sources close to the prosecution team in charge of the Tanaka case, however, argued that the Kotchian testimony was conducted under due process, noting that the case went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court after Kotchian's counsel objected to testifying for Japanese prosecutors.

The defense counsel challenged the legality of Kotchian's testimony during the Tokyo District Court hearings, but the court ruled that U.S. law was irrelevant in determining the legality of Kotchian's testimony in a Japanese court.

CENTRAL BANK CALLS FOR FURTHER MARKET OPENING

OW051053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- The Bank of Japan Wednesday stressed the need for Japan to open its market wider and slash its trade surplus.

In a report on financial and economic trends in 1984, the central bank said coping with trade friction arising from a record current account surplus had become a matter of urgency. The report spelled out two ways for the government to ease trade friction:

- Try to reduce Japan's trade surplus by stabilizing the yen's exchange rates at a high level;
- Steadily open the market to foreign imports.

On calls for expansion of domestic demand as a means to ease trade friction, the report said care was needed because a cut in the official discount rate could lead to the yen's depreciation. It called for a phased liberalization and internationalization of the financial market by trying to maintain order and trust in the market.

The report also stressed the need for the bank to make good use of discount rate changes.

MINISTRY TO FURTHER LIBERALIZE FINANCIAL MARKETS

OW051333 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry is expected to further liberalize Japan's financial and capital markets following the final report submitted to it Wednesday by an advisory council, ministry officials said.

The financial system council advised the ministry to further decontrol interest rates on deposits and to take measures to protect depositors and financial institutions from the adverse effects of financial liberalization. The ministry is to study the possibility of reducing the minimum unit of large-denomination money market certificates (MMCS) from 50 million yen to 20 to 30 million yen, the officials said.

Major commercial banks started marketing the MMC -- a kind of bank deposit whose interest rate is determined by market forces -- in April. The ministry will also consider extending the maximum period of the MMC to two years from 1-6 months as at present.

On the liberalization of interest on small denomination deposits, the ministry is expected to remain cautious because it is related to postal savings, which are under control of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Acting on suggestions by the advisory panel, the ministry is expected to take several protective measures, including the strengthening of the country's deposit system and giving administrative guidance to encourage financial institutions to raise their own capital ratios and disclose their financial positions.

JAPAN SHOWS DRAFT CULTURAL PACT TO SOVIET UNION

0W060803 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Tokoyo, June 6 KYODO -- The Japanese Government Thursday showed a draft cultural agreement to the Soviet Union, setting the stage for reopening cultural talks suspended since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

The draft was handed by Yoshio Hatano, chief spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, to Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Petr Abrasimov at the Foreign Office. The forthcoming negotiations on the conclusion of the Japan-Soviet cultural cooperation agreement will be conducted chiefly in Moscow, Japanese officials said.

The Tokyo government plans to make utmost efforts toward a successful conclusion of the pact as it could help to realize an overdue visit to Japan by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, sources said. Japan has long urged Gromyko to come to Tokyo for discussions on bilateral problems, notably the territorial dispute over the Soviet-held island off Japan's northern main island of Kokkaido.

Gromyko, however, has shown reluctance to accept the Japanese invitation, saying the climate surrounding bilateral relations between Japan and the Soviet Union has not matured sufficiently for him to visit.

The Foreign Ministry declined to make public the contents of the Japanese draft, saying it would be subject to further negotiations between the two governments.

Japan and the Soviet Union agreed to start negotiations on a cultural agreement to increase cooperation in the fields of culture, sciences and education, in 1976 when Gromyko visited Japan. The two countries proposed their own draft agreements subsequently. But the talks were suspended in December, 1979 when the Soviet Union sent troops into Afghanistan.

In a meeting last November in New Delhi on the occasion of the funeral of India's former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov proposed to his Japanese counterpart Yasuhiro Nakasone that the negotiations on the pact be reopened.

Nakasone stated that Japan was ready to resume the talks when he met Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow last March. Nakasone then visited Moscow to attend the funeral of Gorbachev's successor, Konstantin Chernenko.

NAKASONE MEETS SON SANN, REAFFIRMS SUPPORT

0W051109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone emphasized Wednesday that Japan's support for Democratic Kampuchea remains unchanged and his government has no intention of resuming economic aid to Vietnam.

Nakasone reaffirmed Japan's long-standing Indochina policy in a meeting with Son Sann, premier of the three-party coalition fighting Vietnamese troops in his country, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Son Sann, now on his first official visit to Tokyo, warned that Vietnam, backed by massive aid from the Soviet Union, is trying to turn Kampuchea into a region of its own in the next "four to five year."

"The Soviet Union has advanced into Cam Ranh Bay and other key locations in Vietnam and Kampuchea," the ministry official quoted the guerrilla leader as telling Nakasone.

Son Sann heads the 15,000-strong anticomunist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, one of the three groups which make up the coalition determined to overthrow the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime. The two other resistance partners are the Moulinaka group under Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge forces (or so-called Pol Pot group).

"We are all Cambodians (Kampucheans)," Son Sann said of the tripartite coalition during a news conference at the Japan National Press Club.

Prime Minister Nakasone assured the 72-year-old Kampuchean leader that Japan has no plans to resume economic assistance to Vietnam, frozen since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told Son Sann on Tuesday that the dispatch of a senior Foreign Ministry official to Hanoi later this month does not mean a change in Japan's economic aid policy toward Vietnam.

In meeting the Japanese premier, Son Sann noted that "the tide is not moving to our disadvantage," saying that frustrations of Kampucheans under the Heng Samrin leadership are mounting, according to the Foreign Ministry official.

VIETNAM PROPOSES OFFSHORE OIL JOINT VENTURE

OW060325 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- Vietnam has proposed joint development of an offshore oil-field in the South China Sea to Kaiyo Oil Co., a Japanese petroleum development firm affiliated with the large trading house Nissho Iwai Corp., a Kaiyo spokesman said Thursday.

Petro Vietnam Co. initially made the offer to a business delegation organized by Nissho Iwai which visited the Southeastern Asian country last April, the spokesman said. The Japanese oil development company, headed by Nissho Iwai Vice President Masao Araki, has been unofficially tapping the Japanese Government for financial assistance to take part in the project, according to the spokesman.

"The government supplies 80 percent of the funds spent by Japanese enterprises to explore oilfields. Without that assistance, it is impossible to perform the project," he said.

Vietnam has urged Araki to come to the country for discussions on oil development off Ho Chi Minh City, calling for either financial and technical participation or direct Japanese investment, he said.

Kaiyo Oil, owned 46 percent by the governmental Japan National Oil Corp., found crude oil in the area in cooperation with Mobil Corp. of the United States and Elf Aquitaine of France in 1974, but abandoned the project as the Hanoi government brought the Vietnam war to a close. Viet-Sov Petro, a joint venture equally owned by Vietnam and the Soviet Union, later started drilling in the area and plans to start commercial production there early next year, industry sources said.

A high Vietnamese official recently told Japanese reporters that the deposit would amount to more than one billion barrels.

ARTICLE LAUDS JUSTNESS OF RED CROSS PROPOSAL

SK301023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- The new proposal advanced by the DPRK side at the 8th round of North-South Red Cross talks on having a package discussion of the five agenda items and starting free visits between separated families and relatives is a most positive and go-ahead initiative proceeding from a desire to mitigate the sufferings of the separated families and relatives in the North and the South as much as possible at an early date and, further, contribute to the cause of national reunification, stress papers here today. NODONG SINMUN says in a signed article:

What runs through the proposal of our side is to discard the hackneyed mode of the past and dispose of the agenda items quickly in a big way, widening the range of humanitarian problems. Our new proposal is a positive one which makes it possible to realise the earnest desire of the entire fellow countrymen, especially the separated families and relatives in the North and the South as early as possible.

A package discussion of the agenda items free from the outmoded thinking is a practical way of disposing of the agreed items in a short span of time and alleviating the sufferings of the separated people as early as possible.

Our new proposal is also a most reasonable and efficient one which makes it possible to simultaneously settle in a smooth way the humanitarian problems included in the five agenda items.

The separated families and relatives in the North and the South hope that if the wall between the North and the South is pulled down and a route of travel is opened, they will find and meet their kith and kin visit the graves of their ancestors and reunite with them, if necessary.

Our proposal is a most realistic and fair one which accords with the actual conditions of our country. Ours is a homogeneous nation with one and the same language. This is why the separated families and relatives want to travel and find out their family members and relatives by themselves.

As a result of our side's repeated assertions and patient explanation, the South Korean side expressed agreement in principle to our new proposal at the second-day session. As in the past, so in the future, we will make all sincere efforts for successful progress on the Red Cross talks and do all we can to carry out the sacred common cause of humanitarian so as to realise the desire of the entire nation.

We heartily hope that the South Korean side will positively respond to our sincere efforts from a peace- and reunification-oriented position to ease the tension, preserve peace and contribute to the cause of national reunification, besides humanitarian problems.

CPRF CONDEMS SOUTH'S 'ANTICOMMUNIST RACKETS'

SK050924 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The CPRF Secretariat has issued the following information condemning the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for slandering us through anticomunist rackets following the completion of the Eighth North-South Red Cross talks in Seoul:

Information No 311 of the Secretariat of the CPRF.

After the DPRK Red Cross delegation to the Eighth North-South Red Cross talks in Seoul returned after attending the talks, an anticommunist racket slandering us in connection with the talks has been staged in South Korea. This is now drawing the world's attention.

Clamoring through government-patronized press organs that our proposals were aimed not at achieving the reunion of separated brethren but at inciting anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiments and at realizing tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks in accordance with our strategy for communizing the South, the South Korean authorities are now hellbent on misleading public opinion, saying that although an agreement was reached at the current Red Cross talks, its realization is very dubious.

In particular, on 31 May, two days after our Red Cross delegation left Seoul, the puppets organized a so-called Council of Movement for National Defense with some 400 former North Korean residents who came to the South during the Korean War and frantically kicked off anticommunist and antirepublic rackets while babbling about the need to firmly unite in an anticommunist spirit. This is an intolerable treacherous act not only tarnishing the success of the Eighth North-South Red Cross talks which were held for the first time in 12 years, but also inciting confrontation and distrust against the desire of the nation for reconciliation and trust between the North and the South.

It is an insincere attitude to respond to an agreement when sitting face to face and to denounce and defame it when separated. If they really want to alleviate the sufferings of separated brethren, the South Korean authorities should treasure the agreement reached at the talks and make every effort to achieve its realization.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities have become more hellbent on kicking off an anticommunist racket as soon as the talks were closed. This is by no means accidental. It is an intrigue to block South Korea's public sentiment tilting toward our republic which put forward reasonable and fair proposals at the talks and which is now striving to alleviate the sufferings of separated brethren. It is also a foolish scheme of the South Korean authorities to extricate themselves from their predicament caused by the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people and students which has become more intense this year.

The situation arouses the suspicion that although it accepted our reasonable proposals at the table of the talks because of public opinion at home and abroad, in fact the South Korean side has no intention of implementing them, but an impure attempt to reverse them again.

The South Korean side should restrain itself and act sincerely both in dialogue with and in its attitude toward us.

[Dated] 4 June 1985, Pyongyang

LSWK STATEMENT ON STUDENT SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK051226 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 4 Jun 85

["Text" of 4 June joint statement by the LSWK Central Committee and the Korean Students Committee]

[Text] A whirlwind of fascist suppression against the patriotic youths and students who waged the struggle of occupying the Seoul American Cultural Center is blowing in South Korea.

As soon as the patriotic students in Seoul occupied the American Cultural Center and raised the anti-U.S. torch for independence, the desperate fascist clique began to play a game of investigation by organizing the investigation headquarters and five exclusive investigative units. When the students voluntarily ended the struggle of occupation, the fascist clique took them to police stations by force and suppressed them. On 28 May, it committed an act of violence, imprisoning 25 of them and referring another 43 to summary trials. The rascals are making haste to severely punish the imprisoned students on charges of violating the law regarding the act of violence and other acts.

Meanwhile, babbling about behind-the-scenes manipulation the fascist clique began an all-out investigation in an effort to suppress and obliterate the National Association of Students and the Committee for the Struggle for the Liberation of the Masses, Democracy, and Independent National Unification, and took 2 persons, including the vice president of the Seoul National University general student body, to the police station after arranging a search for leaders of these organizations. This is a desperate reactionary offensive aimed at suppressing the anti-U.S. sentiment for independence which is growing high among the South Korean youths, students, and people.

With burning patriotic fervor and out of burning national outrage, the LSWYK Central Committee and the Korean Students Committee sternly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for frantically attempting to block the bold struggle of the South Korean youths and students who violently rose against the United States to fight for independence.

During the occupation of the Seoul American Cultural Center, the South Korean youths and students demanded that the United States, which manipulated the great Kwangju massacre brutality behind the scenes, make an open apology and stop its support for the present dictatorial regime, and that the Chon Tu-hwan ring resign. This is very just and righteous.

It is a recognized and stark fact that under the U.S. imperialists' manipulation, the Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u ring conducted the great massacre operations in Kwangju in which several thousand citizens were massacred. Then U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gleysteen admitted the fact that at the approval of the U.S. State Department, he allowed the entry into Kwangju of South Korean forces, and, on 24 May the political counselor of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul revealed that the United States approved the mobilization of martial law troops during the Kwangju incident and that a South Korean general from the South Korean forces commanded the massacre operations. This is further evidence of the U.S. manipulation of the Kwangju massacre.

It is common sense that the South Korean regime is a U.S. colonial puppet devoid of independence and that the puppet forces cannot mobilize as they wish without a U.S. order because the South Korean forces are under the command of the U.S. imperialists' forces of aggression occupying South Korea. Under these circumstances, the United States must pay a due price to our nation, taking responsibility for the Kwangju incident. The demand of the South Korean youths and students that the United States make an open apology is the minimum price and an act of goodwill aimed at solving the problem peacefully. Therefore, their struggle does not constitute a crime, and moreover is not a target of suppression.

The South Korean fascist clique's attempt to severely punish the patriotic students, who made a reasonable demand and waged a righteous struggle, while babbling about investigation and imprisonment cannot be justified. The fascist clique's maneuver to suppress the patriotic students shows that it is very afraid that the truth of the Kwangju incident, which it committed with the U.S. imperialists' order, is revealed and clearly shows of its own accord that the rascals are brutal killers and pro-U.S. toadyist nation-sellers devoid of national dignity and human conscience.

The United States and the South Korean puppets must clearly recognize the fact that they can solve no problem with guns and bayonets. The situation cannot be solved by putting young students behind bars because the grudge of Kwangju, which was submerged in a bloodbath 5 years ago, cannot be lifted no matter how many years may pass. However, if the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique continue to suppress the youths and students despite strong protest and denunciation at home and abroad, the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle will be further strengthened, and in the end many other Kwangju uprisings will be provoked.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must immediately stop suppressing the students, unconditionally release the imprisoned students, and resign from office without any delay. As requested by the South Korean youths and students, the United States must recognize its responsibility for the Kwangju incident, make an apology before the nation, and put an end to its support for and interference with the present South Korean fascist dictatorial regime. We are confident that the South Korean people of all walks of life will positively support and join the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the youths and students.

We hope that truth- and justice-loving organizations of youths and students in various countries of the world and political and social circles will raise their voice against the maneuver of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to suppress the South Korean youths and students, and continuously express positive support and solidarity for the righteous struggle by the South Korean youths, students, and people.

[Dated] 4 June 1985, Pyongyang

RADIO DEMANDS OPEN U.S. APOLOGY FOR KWANGJU

SK051102 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Talk by station commentator (Song Yong-il): "U.S. Should Make an Open Apology for the Kwangju Massacre Atrocity"]

[Text] It has again been revealed that the U.S. imperialists have admitted that they approved the introduction of the puppet army into Kwangju at the time of the Kwangju popular uprising 5 years ago. It is said: On 24 May, at the negotiations with the students who were staging a hunger sit-in at the U.S. Information Service in Seoul, demanding that the truth concerning the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre be revealed and that the United States make an open apology, the man in the post of the political counselor of the U.S. Embassy said that the United States had approved the introduction of troops who had undergone thorough anti-riot training into Kwangju in May 1980 at the request of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Such a fact was disclosed by the man in the post of the chief of the puppet National Police Headquarters when he disclosed the content of negotiations between the U.S. side and the students occupying the USIS at a session of the Home Affairs Committee of the puppet National Assembly on 30 May.

In an interview with ASAHI SHIMBUN of Japan not long ago, Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea at the time of the Kwangju popular uprising, explained the Kwangju incident, spitting out the truth that he himself approved, in consultation with the White House, the introduction of the 20th Infantry Division of South Korea's puppet army into the riotous area. Also, most recently, the man in the post of the political counselor of the U.S. Embassy in South Korea reaffirmed such a fact. This clearly proves that it was none other than the United States that threw puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan into the operation of the great massacre of the Kwangju uprisers.

However, the U.S. imperialists are asserting themselves by saying: It is true that we approved the introduction of the martial law troops, but command was exercised by South Korean generals, so we are not responsible.

Also, they are clamoring: Because the Kwangju incident was an internal affair of South Korea, there is nothing for us to explain or apologize for. This is nothing but an extremely cunning and shameless sophistry aimed at shirking responsibility for the Kwangju incident.

The United States was the ringleader and mastermind of the great massacre in Kwangju. It was none other than the United States which mapped out the plan for operations for bloody armed suppression of the Kwangju uprisers and which put the plan into practice by mobilizing puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

On 22 May 5 years ago, an emergency meeting was held at the White House with the participation of the then secretaries of the U.S. State Department and Defense Department, the presidential security adviser, and the CIA director. A suppressive measure was mapped out at the meeting. In accordance with this, the U.S. Government and the military circles handed over three brigades of the puppet army's special warfare troops, and troops and armored units of 3 divisions -- under the command of Wickham, then commander of the South Korean puppet army-U.S. forces combined forces -- to the Chon Tu-hwan ring so that the ring could throw those troops into the suppression of the Kwangju popular uprising.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists made the U.S. forces in South Korea prepare for mobilization, issuing an order for vigilance; dispatched to South Korean waters a mobile task force of seven vessels centered around the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Midway belonging to the 7th Fleet; and even flew two AWACS planes over the sky of South Korea.

In a word, in order to squash the democratic resistance by the Kwangju citizens, the U.S. imperialists launched 3-dimensional suppressive operations from the ground, the sea, and the sky. At the same time, those in the U.S. ruling circles stressed the need to suppress the resisting citizens in Kwangju with iron fists, actively instigating puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan who was running amok in indiscriminate massacre.

All these facts indisputably substantiate that the United States was the ringleader and mastermind of the Kwangju massacre.

In accordance with directives and plans of the United States, puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed the fiendish atrocity of massacre while clamoring that it would be good to kill 70 percent of Kwangju's citizens. Thus, he massacred some 5,000 citizens in Kwangju in just a few days and injured some 10,000-odd citizens.

The murderous atrocity which the United States let puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan commit in Kwangju was, in fact, the most barbarous heinous, and unprecedented in the history of the ages and the countries of the world.

The criminal act by the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who mercilessly murdered compatriots as their stooge, can never be condoned. The U.S. imperialists can never shirk the responsibility for the crime of the Kwangju massacre nor can they cover up their true nature as the strangler of human rights and enemy of democracy.

Through the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre, the South Korean people came to more clearly know that the U.S. imperialists are never friends or protectors, but wicked aggressors, murderers, and implacable enemies.

Recently, college students in Seoul occupied the USIS library doggedly struggling while calling for an open U.S. apology for the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre, for the withdrawal of support from the military dictatorship, and for the overthrow of the military dictatorship. Anti-U.S. slogans have been vigorously heard all over South Korea. This is extremely just.

As demanded by the South Korean youths, students, and people, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should make an open apology for the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre. Should they turn their faces away from this just demand and adhere to the fascist suppression of the patriotic youths, students, and people, this would only result in a second and third Kwangju uprising.

SOVIET UNION RATIFIES BORDER TREATY WITH DPRK

SK060342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 4 (KCNA) -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR published a decree dated May 31 ratifying the treaty of the borderline between the USSR and the DPRK signed in Moscow on April 17, 1985, according to a TASS report.

ANNIVERSARY OF KIM CHONG-IL'S PRC VISIT MARKED

SK060515 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0830 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Recorded compilation: "Indestructible Korea-China Friendship Which Is Shining Generation After Generation"]

[Text] [Music] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Korea-China friendship is indestructible; no force can destroy it. Korea-China friendship will further blossom generation after generation and will become immortal, like the rivers and mountains of the two countries.

Today, we are meaningfully marking the second anniversary of the visit to China by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, at a historic time when Korean-China friendship is coming into bloom and developing at a unprecedentedly new higher level in the development of the relations between the two countries. [music]

At the moment, amidst great emotion and excitement, our people are recollecting, with deep emotion, the days of the historic visit to China paid by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il 2 years ago.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China has served as a new milestone in eternally bringing Korea-China friendship into bloom. This historic visit has provided a firm foundation to inherit and develop, generation after generation, the glorious tradition of Korea-China friendship, which was forged in blood in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and which has overcome the rigorous hardship of history. [music]

During the days of his visit to China, Comrade Kim Chong-il had historic meetings with Chinese party and Government guiding cadres such as Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, and Deng Yingchao, holding talks and important conversations with them in a serious, friendly, and comradely atmosphere. While inspecting Beijing and various regions, he received cordial hospitality and a warm welcome from the Chinese party and people.

At every place dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited, the Chinese guiding cadres gave him a warm welcome with all sincerity, and the Chinese people, men and women, young and old, turned out on streets and plazas to warmly welcome him.

Whenever we recollect the touching stories which came into beautiful bloom during the days of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China, they come more vividly to our minds, and the voices of emotion and joy of the fraternal Chinese people, who warmly welcomed him, are still heard. [shouts]

Warm welcome to Comrade Kim Chong-il! Warm welcome to Comrade Kim Chong-il!

Numerous working people turned out on streets carrying the flags of Korea and China, flower bouquets, balloons, and other decorations of various kinds. Welcoming crowds in sumptuous national costumes of the two countries danced and sang beautifully.

Shouts reverberated at every place from Dandong, a border city, to Beijing, the capital city, Qingdao, Nanjing, Hangzhou, and Shanghai. A lion dance, which is said to be only for festive days, was performed. Whistles of several hundred boats, which are said to be blown only for festive days, were blown on the Huangpu River. This was the expression of the fraternal Chinese people's lofty admiration of and deep trust in the dear leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Chong-il, and was a great display of immortal Korea-China friendship. [shouts and music]

Our people have felt deep in their hearts the Chinese people's warm feelings of friendship toward them in seeing the fraternal Chinese people's wholehearted welcome and hearing their shouts.

The Chinese party and state leaders, including Comrade Hu Yaobang, accorded dear Comrade Kim Chong-il warm hospitality while accompanying him even to the inspection of faraway regions. The Chinese party and state leaders of advanced age, including Comrade Deng Xiaoping, took many hours to share warm conversations of friendship, thereby painting a touching picture. Songs were sung at every banquet hall and at every place of welcoming performances. Our people still remember all of this. [music]

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China was a historic visit which has supported mutually and firmly the lines and policies of the parties of the two countries toward revolution and construction and which has boundlessly encouraged the struggle by the peoples of the two nations for their fulfillment.

In the talks, conversations, and speeches, which were made on several occasions, the Chinese party and state leaders, including Comrade Hu Yaobang, expressed constant support for and solidarity with our people's struggle for socialist construction and the fatherland's reunification. During his inspection of various places, Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed full support for the CPC's line for socialist construction for modernization, and congratulated the Chinese people in their successes in the struggle to accomplish the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress.

In fact, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China was a historic one which provided a firm guarantee to further deepen the close friendship between the party and state leaders of Korea and China and to eternally consolidate and develop Korea-China friendship generation after generation.

The news about this historic visit has aroused great repercussions in numerous countries as well as among our people and the Chinese people.

A historic event which helped consolidate and develop the Korea-China friendship generation and after generation; a powerful display of the indestructible friendship and unity between Korea and China; and a remarkable contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and the world. Voices of admiration have been sounded from numerous countries in Asia, Europe, Africa, and Latin America.

Hong Xuezhi, director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and deputy commander of (?all) Chinese People's Volunteers, said in a speech: Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to our country has further developed the friendly relations between China and Korea, and it has carried a historic significance in inheriting and developing the friendship between China and Korea generation after generation.

A functionary of the JSP has said: His Excellency Kim Chong-il's visit to China has made large contributions to the development of the Korea-China friendship and also to the fulfillment of the international cause for peace of Asia and the world.

Today, documentary films on dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China are being continually shown in various countries of the world, including Japan. This is arousing great repercussions. Upon seeing a relevant film, (Mitsiko Watanabe), a social activist of Japan, said: His Excellency Kim Chong-il's visit to China has largely contributed to the peace of Asia and the world. The relations of friendship between Korea and China are being brilliantly inherited and developed generation after generation by him.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China 2 years ago was a historic one which has encouraged the peoples of the two countries and decorated a new brilliant chapter in the chronicle of the Korea-China friendship into bloom generation after generation. [music]

The friendship between the peoples of Korea and China, who have shared fate, joys, and sorrows while going over the hills of hardships together and joining hands in fighting bloody battles in firm unity since the early days, is blooming more beautifully between the party and state leaders of the two countries.

The leaders of Korea and China are coming to understand each other and further deepening their close friendship by exchanging frequent mutual visits. Delegations of various levels from the two countries are bringing friendship into bloom by frequently exchanging mutual visits like relatives.

Last November, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid an unofficial visit to China. The respected Comrade Hu Yaobang paid an unofficial visit to our country in May this year in the wake of his previous visit to our country in May last year.

Such mutual visits by the leaders of the two countries are epochal events which have developed the Korea-China friendship to a new higher level. [music]

Today, by exchanging mutual visits delegations of various levels and numerous personages from Korea and China are deepening their friendship while congratulating and encouraging each other's successes being achieved in socialist construction.

A Chinese solo singer who visited our country as a member of a Chinese artists' delegation last April sang a song at the Mangyongbong hill. It was an expression of the Chinese people's boundless respect for and trust in the great leader today. It was a display of their fraternal feelings toward our people. [music]

Members of the Pyongyang students' and children's art troupe which visited China last June, sang loftily a song of friendship with the singleheartedness to eternally bring the Korea-China friendship into bloom generation after generation. [music] The song by the members of the Pyongyang students' and children's art troupe was, in fact, also an expression of the unanimous will of all of our country's new generation to eternally defend the indestructible Korea-China friendship and glorify it generation after generation.

The Korea-China friendship has a long historic tradition of more than half a century. Besides the firm foundation which has been provided to inherit and develop such a great Korea-China friendship generation after generation, is there, indeed, any other greater common joy and happiness for the peoples of Korea and China?

In the future as in the past, our people will continue to bring the Korea-China friendship into beautiful bloom without the slightest uncertainty no matter what storms and hardships may arise. The great Korea-China friendship, which is indefatigably and deeply rooted like the pine trees on the Mount Paektu and the clean water in the Lake Chonji, will be immortal. [music]

YI TAE-HO-LED KPA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CHINA

SK051520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Korean People's Army of the Military Armistice Commission headed by Maj. General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC, left here yesterday by air for a visit to China.

YI CHONG-OK SEES PRC MINISTRY TROUPE PERFORMANCE

SK050810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- The art troupe of the Chinese Ministry of Coal Industry gave a performance for guests of honor at the Ponghwa art theatre last evening.

It was appreciated by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade So Yun-sok, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and Comrade Paek Hak-nim, vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, who are members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and other officials concerned and working people in the city. Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and his embassy officials were present.

The performers put on stage a colorful program showing the Chinese people's warm love of the motherland, their optimistic life and the worthy labor of Chinese coal miners and Korean songs to be acclaimed by the audience.

PYONGYANG RALLY FLAYS U.S. 'ANTI-CUBAN' CAMPAIGN

SK070750 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1242 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] A Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of 5 June to denounce the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuban smear campaign.

Respectfully placed in front of the meeting hall were portraits of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and the supreme commander of the Cuban revolution Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz.

The national flag of our country and Cuba were hung in behind the rostrum. Slogans reading "We sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists' criminal anti-Cuban maneuvers!" and "Long live and invincible friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Cuban people!" were also hung in the meeting hall.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council, Kim Kwang-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Kim Yong-chae, Minister of Communications; responsible functionaries of workers' organizations; and other personages concerned attended the meeting together with the workers of the city. Cuban Ambassador to our country Ricardo Danza Sigas and members of the embassy were invited.

The meeting began with the playing of the national anthems of Cuba and our country. Yi Ho-hyok, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, delivered an address first.

[Begin Yi recording] Comrades: We organized a mass rally to oppose the beginning of the broadcast against Cuba by the U.S. imperialists who set up a broadcasting center with the aim of eradicating the Cuban revolution, to support the Cuban people's struggle, and to express solidarity with them.

At a time when the fraternal Cuban people are carrying out a sacred struggle to greet the third party congress with lofty political zeal and labor exploits, the U.S. imperialists established a broadcasting center as part of other slanderous maneuvers against Cuba and have waged a propaganda offensive against Cuba for 14 hours daily since 20 May.

The U.S. imperialists set up an anti-Cuban broadcasting center abusing the name of Jose Marti, the national hero of Cuba and fighter for freedom and independence, and appointed Jorge Mas Canosa, a Cuban traitor as the responsible person of this broadcasting station.

Frightened by the victorious advance of the Cuban revolution, the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating such provocative maneuvers as forming the new anti-Cuban slanderous propaganda center. In connection with this, the Cuban Government issued a statement on 20 May and exposed the background of the establishment of the anti-Cuban broadcasting center by the United States, and expressed a resolute position to deal with all kinds of aggressive acts by the United States.

Branding the U.S. imperialists' mean provocative act against Cuba, an independent country, as a brigandish act running counter to officially recognized international practices and rules, the Korean people sternly denounce this act and hold that such a provocation must be stopped at once. [applause]

From the first day of the victory of the Cuban revolution, the U.S. imperialists felt Cuba, the first socialist country in the Western hemisphere, was a thorn in their sides, and attempted to eradicate the Cuban revolution. They perpetrated various maneuvers, including economic blockade and open armed invasion, while constantly creating a threat against Cuba at Guantanamo, a U.S. naval base in Cuba. However, they suffered disgraceful defeat every time. As the Cuban people are reliably safeguarding an outpost of the Western hemisphere, they are greatly contributing to the peace and security of the world.

Upholding the militant slogans of "Production and defense," "Fatherland or death," and "We will win the victory," the fraternal Cuban people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by their supreme leader Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz are firmly defending the honor and sovereignty of their country, resolutely frustrating the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and subversive activities.

We will continue to actively support the just struggle of the fraternal Cuban people who are struggling to safeguard the revolutionary gains they obtained with blood and to achieve justice and peace. [applause]

Comrades, today, upholding the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people are actively struggling to effect a new renovation in all domains in order to greet the 40th anniversaries of the nation's liberation and the founding of the WPK as the most significant year in the history of the nation while accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. We are also actively carrying out the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, a supreme national desire.

Some time ago, we put forth a new epochal proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks and to publish a joint declaration of nonaggression to open a phase favorable to solid peace in Korea and peaceful reunification.

When realized, North-South parliamentary talks will exert a good influence over the North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks, will provide a favorable condition for realizing high-level political talks between the North and the South, and will accelerate the realization of tripartite talks.

Our new proposal enjoys the active support of a broad range of the world's people, including the Cuban people. [applause] [end recording]

Yi said that we express deep gratitude to the Cuban Government and people for actively supporting and encouraging our people's cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Yi then continued:

[Begin recording] The Korean people and the Cuban people are class brothers and comrades-in-arms who have been closely linked through common struggle against the imperialists' aggression and interference.

Our people are very satisfied with the fact that the friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and Cuba are developing excellently everyday in accordance with the overall cause of socialism, with the Nonaligned Movement, and with the cause of global peace. [applause]

The Korean people will always fight hand in hand with the Cuban people in the common struggle against the imperialists and to achieve solid global peace and the final victory of the socialist cause.

Long live Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban people! [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people! [applause]

Long live the invincible friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Cuban people! [applause] [end recording]

Next, Cuban Ambassador to our country Ricardo Danza Segas delivered an address at the meeting.

[Begin recording in Spanish fading into Korean translation] I express deep thanks for organizing this militant mass meeting to support the Cuban Government's statement denouncing the U.S. Government's open provocation against our sovereignty and to perpetrate subversive activities in Cuba and [word indistinct]. [applause]

In the face of the shameless provocation of the U.S. Government of creating tension and dispute around Cuba, the Cuban Government is not yielding to any threat and blackmail by the United States and bitterly denounces its reckless moves which will not bring about any possibility of improving relations between Cuba and the United States.

We are not afraid of the Yankees! Today, our people unanimously support the Cuban Government's encouraging statement and are shouting, "(?Down) with the Yankees," in firm unity with Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, our supreme leader. [applause]

The criminal act and reckless attempt of the United States to launch (?subversive) activities in our country, openly infringing on the sovereignty of Cuba, will face international protest just as it did when it banned trade against Nicaragua. The rascals' maneuvers to destroy the security of Cuba will face failure. [end recording]

The speaker then said that for the past 25 years since they won victory in the revolution, the Cuban people have crushed the U.S. imperialists' ceaseless maneuvers of aggression, turned their nation into an impregnable fortress, and safeguarded the revolutionary gains. He continued:

[Begin recording of Korean translation] Respected comrades: The DPRK, a most close friend of the Cuban people and fraternal comrades-in-arms, is also carrying out a heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Today because of the aggressive and brigandish acts of the Yankee imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, the international situation is strained and the situation on the Korean peninsula is being further aggravated. The rascals recently held the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise between the United States and South Korea and are running amok to form a tripartite military alliance which will endanger peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the world.

In a Foreign Ministry statement, our government officially denounced such maneuvers by the rascals and expressed tenacious support for and solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people who are struggling to deal with the unjust threat against the DPRK. [applause] We sternly denounce the two Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists, their provocation along the Military Demarcation Line, and their espionage activities in the air and at sea. Such provocations will not be able to frustrate the Korean people's desire to live in a unified Korea. We highly appraise the struggle of the Government of the DPRK which is making every effort for peace on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the nation. [applause]

In the name of the Cuban Communist Party, and our government and people, we re-emphasize our full support for the just struggle of the WPK and the Korean Government and people to achieve the country's reunification. [applause] We sincerely wish the Korean people greater success in the struggle to attain the grand 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction set at the Sixth WPK Congress under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people! [applause]

Long live Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of our revolution! [applause]

Long live dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il! [applause]

Long live the invincible friendship and unity between the DPRK and Cuba! [applause]
[end recording]

The meeting ended with the singing of the "Internationale."

REPORTAGE ON SYRIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISIT

Arrival in Pyongyang

SK031519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by Mohammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the National Leadership of the party and director of the Department of Students of the party, arrived today in Pyongyang by air. It was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Hani Habik, Syrian ambassador to Korea.

Delegations Hold Talks

SK041517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- Talks were held today in Pyongyang between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Present there on the WPK side were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Mohammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the National Leadership of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and director of the Department of Students of the party, and Hani Habib, Syrian ambassador to Korea. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Hwang Chang-yop Feted Group

SK040420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a reception yesterday evening at Ongnyu restaurant in honor of the delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party headed by Mohammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the National Leadership of the party and director of the Department of Students of the party.

In his speech Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, referred to the great successes which have been achieved by the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the people in their struggle to liberate the occupied territories and fulfil the 5th Five-Year Plan under the uplifted banner of "unity, freedom, socialism," and wished them greater success in their future endeavours.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people vehemently denounce all the aggression moves ceaselessly committed by the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists and firmly support the Syrian people's just struggle to take back the occupied territories and achieve the Arab unity and cohesion.

In his speech Mohammed Jabir Bajbuj denounced the aggressive moves of the Israeli Zionists against the Arab countries and the belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. He said:

The Syrian people under the leadership of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad and the Korean people advancing following the banner of the chuche idea under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will surely win victory in their future struggle. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK061038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 6 Jun

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received today the visiting delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party headed by Mohammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the National Leadership of the party and director of the Department of Students of the party. Present there were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Hani Habib, Syrian ambassador to Korea, was also present. Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented him a gift in the name of the national leadership of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR POLAND

SK051519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- A DPRK Government trade delegation headed by Choe Chong-kon, minister of foreign trade, left here today by plane for a visit to Poland. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Kim Paek-son and the Polish and Soviet ambassadors to Korea.

EMBASSY IN WARSAW HOSTS ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

SK040401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- A reception and film show were arranged at the DPRK Embassy in Warsaw on May 30 on the first anniversary of the great leader President Kim Il-song's visit to Poland.

Present at the reception were Wladzimierz Mokrzyszczak and Jan Glowczyk, alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Waldemar Swirgon, secretary of the party Central Committee; the director of the Department of Science and Education and the director of the Department of Culture of the party Central Committee, a deputy minister of foreign affairs and officials of party and power bodies.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. Prior to the reception, they saw the Korean film "Visit to Poland by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Head of a Party and State Delegation."

KONG CHIN-TAE SEES OFF CSSR GOVERNMENT GROUP

SK050031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0005 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Vice-Premier of the Government Jaromir Obzina left here for home on June 4 by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Yi Cha-pang, Minister of Construction Cho Chol-chun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Kim Paek-son and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Il-chun and Czechoslovak Ambassador to our country Vaclav Herman.

NODONG SINMUN ON ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-GDR TREATY

SK050201 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0423 GMT 1 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 1 June article: "The Driving Force in the Development of Friendly and Cooperative Relations"]

[Text] One year has passed since the signing of the DPRK-GDR treaty on friendship and cooperation. On the occasion of this significant day, the Korean people send warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to the people of the GDR.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the GDR from 29 May to 4 June 1984 and signed the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two countries on 1 June. The signing of this treaty reflects the firm will of the peoples of the two countries to legally solidify the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and GDR which are favorably developing in many fields with each passing day, to deepen and develop them to a higher stage, and to bring about a great era of bringing them into full bloom.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: This treaty will greatly contribute to further solidifying and developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries which have been formed based on the Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries, and will have an encouraging influence on achieving unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the international communist movement.

The peoples of Korea and GDR are class brothers and close comrades who are jointly struggling in the common front against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism, and communism. The peoples of the two countries who are firmly defending the eastern and western guardposts of socialism have formed deep friendship from early times and have supported and cooperated with each other closely.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the GDR are the true and comradely relations based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. These relations of friendship and cooperation have been further strengthened and developed by the mutual visits by the leaders of the two countries in recent years.

The visit to our country in 1977 by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, and the visit to the GDR last year by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were an epochal turning point that developed the friendly and cooperative relations of the two countries to a new higher stage.

The various beautiful historical scenes during the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the GDR last year have left our people with an impression which will be cherished in their hearts forever.

During his visit, the party and state leaders and people of this country enthusiastically greeted our leader as their closest friend, provided him with their best hospitality, and expressed high reverence for him. This was an expression of the warm friendship of the fraternal people of the GDR to the Korean people and their firm solidarity with the cause of revolution of our people, and was a strong demonstration of the indestructible and militant unity between the people of the two countries.

The treaty on the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries is exerting great vitality today. Ever since the signing of the treaty, the exchanges of various delegations have been more active, and the friendly and cooperative relations have been deepening and developing in many fields such as political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural. We are gratified at the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are expanding and developing with each passing day in accordance with the spirit of the treaty.

The Korean people are proud to have such close class brothers on the European Continent as the people of the GDR. Our people highly value the friendship with the people of the GDR and will spare no effort with them in all areas.

The people of the GDR have been vigorously struggling, firmly rallying around the German Socialist Unity Party headed by the respected Comrade Erich Honecker, to successfully attain the 10 major objectives of the economic strategy of the 1980's set forth by the 10th party congress and to construct an advanced socialist society.

In the GDR today, great attention is paid to enhancing the material and cultural life of the people based on the high speed of the development of science and technology, and increased labor productivity.

The international position of the GDR is being enhanced to a great degree today as a fortification of peace in the center of Europe. The shining success attained by the people of the GDR in their struggle to defend peace and to construct socialism clearly proves the true superiority of the socialist system and its indestructible vitality.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the success of the fraternal GDR people as if it were their own. Our people express firm solidarity with their just cause of preventing a war on German soil and of defending peace in Europe and the world.

The fraternal friendship between the people of Korea and the GDR will effloresce more beautifully with each passing day.

MILITARY LEADERS WARN OF NORTH'S WAR PREPARATIONS

SK060122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Lt. Gen So Tong-yol, deputy chief of staff of the ROK Air Force, observed yesterday that north Korea may attempt a combination of regular and irregular warfare against south Korea. So based his observation on the fact that north Korea recently purchased American helicopters and a large number of AN2 low-flying transport planes.

In testimony before the National Assembly's National Defense Committee, So said north Korea has made forward deployments of 50 percent of its troops, including two assault divisions. "North Korea has also completed construction of tunnels near the military demarcation line. There are signs that north Koreans may launch armed provocations against the south," he said. Lt. Gen. So said that if the north Korean communists should unleash "reckless provocations" against the south, the ROK Air Force is prepared to deal a crushing blow to their forces.

In other testimony, Adm. Choe Sang-hwa, chief of naval operations, said the Soviet Union is increasing the likelihood of armed conflict on the Korean peninsula by continuing to pursue its expansionist policies and by encouraging north Korea's bellicosity.

Adm. Choe said north Korea has been augmenting its naval strength by making fortress of its naval bases and by building underground shelters for its warships. "By the early 1990s, the ROK Navy will have achieved control of the surrounding seas by firmly establishing its anti-north Korea defense strategy," he said.

The committee was one of 13 standing Assembly panels that met yesterday to continue policy interpellation.

Meanwhile, members of the Foreign Affairs Committee discussed ways to improve relations between south and north Korea.

Rep. Kim Hak-chon of the ruling Democratic Justice Party urged the government to issue a comprehensive policy statement on negotiations between Seoul and Pyongyang.

Rep. Yu Han-yol of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party asked how the government would deal with the issue of national unification in the event of the withdrawal of American troops from Korea.

In response to lawmakers' questions, Minister of National Unification Yi Se-ki said the government will try to improve relations with the Soviet Union as a way to effectively cope with changing international circumstances. Yi also said the government will carefully consider whether or not to issue a special statement on inter-Korea relations.

CHON'S RENEWED CALL FOR INTER-KOREAN TALKS HAILED

SK060132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 85 p.4

[Editorial: "Call for Inter-Korea Talks"]

[Text] Seoul has once again made a call for positive inter-Korea talks through varied channels, including a conference between the highest authorities of both sides.

In his address to the third general conference of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy held in Seoul yesterday, President Chon Tu-hwan renewed such an overture to north Korea, proposing that the south-north talks between the top authorities be held within this year, a year which marks the 40th anniversary of national liberation from Japanese colonial rule.

Calling upon the south and north to make productive efforts in a wider scope to restore the homogeneity of the Korean people and a sense of mutual trust, the Chief Executive further demanded that any defamatory acts against each other be suspended immediately so as to create a favorable climate to this effect.

The president's renewed proposal for talks between the top leaders of both sides may well represent the sustained and painstaking efforts on the part of Seoul toward the eventual achievement of territorial unification in a peaceful way, even amid the tense south-north confrontation.

President Chon, who is concurrently chairman of the unification policy advisory body, also expressed his hope that north Korea will participate in such major international sports festivals to be held in Seoul as the Asian Games next year and the 1988 Olympics, along with sports exchanges between the two parts of the divided country.

In his remarks, he made it clear that the personal security for the north Korean participants in these international sports events will be fully guaranteed, while providing all conveniences for them during their stay here.

As President Chon referred to, Pyongyang is once again urged to show its sincerity to our offer for the formation of a unified south-north team for the major international sports events.

If the Pyongyang authorities are really interested in easing tension on the Korean peninsula, thus making efforts to pave the way for substantive unification talks, can they hardly sidestep the repeated south Korean proposals for positive inter-Korean contacts including the economic talks, the Red Cross campaign for family reunions and the recently offered meeting between parliamentarians from both sides.

We call upon north Korea to show its integrity, not by words but by deeds, in the course of promoting the inter-Korea exchanges beginning from any fields that are considered feasible.

CHUNGANG ILBO REPORTS N. KOREAN GROUP IN TOKYO

SK070832 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Jun 85 p 4

[Report by Tokyo Correspondent Choe Chol-chu]

[Text] A delegation of the Korean-Japan Friendship Promotion Council of North Korea led by Kim U-chong arrived in Japan on 5 June by Communist Chinese civil plane. It has been learned that Kim U-chong will have talks with Kanemaru Sin, secretary general of the LDP on 7 June.

A source concerned observes that at the talks Kim U-chong will ask Kanemaru to send an LDP delegation to North Korea.

Kim U-chong is chairman of the Korea-Japan Friendship Promotion Council of North Korea, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and deputy director of the Foreign Liaison Department of the WPK Central Committee. In other words, he is an important man in North Korea responsible for Japanese affairs.

OLYMPIC OFFICIAL ON SPORTS EXCHANGES WITH GDR

SK060356 Seoul YONHAP in English 0332 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] East Berlin, June 5 (OANA-YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, Wednesday proposed the establishment of sports exchanges between South Korea and East Germany. The two nations do not have diplomatic relations.

No made the proposal to East German Sports Minister Manfred Ewald, and the German minister responded favorably to it. Ewald concurrently serves as president of the East German Olympic Committee. The Korean sports leader is attending the 90th regular session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in East Berlin. It was the first time that top sports officials from South Korea and East Germany have discussed direct sports exchanges.

During a meeting at Ewald's office here, No proposed the exchange of coaches, the import of sports equipment and the exchange of visits by athletic teams after 1986. The East German sports official expressed his interest in the South-North Korean dialogue and asked No about the progress of the "family reunion projects" and the inter-Korean Red Cross talks. Tensions between East and West Germany have been alleviated through sports, Ewald said and he expressed the hope that relations between the two Koreas will be improved in the same way.

At the end of the 40-minute meeting, held at the request of Ewald, No invited the German sports official to visit Seoul. In response, Ewald said he would come if the chance comes.

Before his meeting with Ewald, No told Korean reporters that he thinks relations between Seoul and East Germany will improve gradually in the future. No's optimism was based on East Germany's issuance of entry visas to South Korean diplomats stationed in West Berlin; the affirmation by Enrich Honecker, chairman of East Germany's Council of State, that his country will participate in the Seoul Olympics; and the "extremely amicable" treatment of and positive attitude toward South Korean delegates by East German authorities. No declined to say, however, if the improvement of relations in sports could lead to the improvement in other types of relations.

Other South Korean delegates have made contacts with delegates from communist nations, including the Soviet Union, China, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria, to discuss issues related to the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho said that he was informed by the Bulgarian sports minister that Sofia was preparing to participate in the 1988 Olympics.

NO, SURINAME'S UDENHOUT DISCUSS COOPERATION

DK050849 Seoul YONHAP in English 0934 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong and his Surinamese counterpart, Willem Alfred Udenhout, Wednesday afternoon discussed ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation and friendship, and other matters of mutual concern.

Earlier in the day, Udenhout, who concurrently serves as foreign minister, and Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong discussed the promotion of bilateral trade and the possible advancement of Korea's pelagic fishing fleet into Surinamese waters. Udenhout arrived here Tuesday for a five day visit at the invitation of No.

CHON TU-HWAN ADDRESSES MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONY

SK060316 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday called upon the people to display wisdom and courage in order to achieve national unity, by "sublimating their individual interests and demands in the cause of national development."

Korea will be able to join the ranks of advanced countries only when it matures enough to resolve its past difficulties and to heal the pain that accompanies social changes and development, Chon said.

In an address he presented at a ceremony for the 30th Memorial Day at the national theater, Chon said that Korea can take a big step forward in consolidating the national foundation, which is formidable enough to thwart any external threats and challenges. "What we should do first is to unite ourselves with true patriotism and a firm view of history in order to make sure that the long-awaited chance of national prosperity is our own," Chon said.

"On the 40th anniversary of the national liberation and the 35th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war, we should reflect on what made us suffer the humiliation of colonial rule and the tragedy of national division and an internecine war," the president said. "We also should ponder over for what our patriotic ancestors and the war dead sacrificed their lives."

Chon then appealed to people to renew their determination to safeguard the national sovereignty and survival by studying the lessons of the past and by solidifying national strength.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong read the presidential address.

When sirens sounded throughout Korea at 10 a.m. Wednesday, the people devoted a one-minute silent prayer for those who sacrificed themselves for the national cause during the days of Japanese colonial rule (1910-45) and during the three-year Korean war (1950-53). Tens of thousands of Seoul citizens visited the national cemetery in eastern Seoul to pay tribute to the fallen patriots.

MINISTER SEES NO REASON TO RELEASE USIS OCCUPIERS

SK060128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Justice Minister Kim Sok-hwi said yesterday that there was no justification to release all students who were arrested in connection with the seizure of the Seoul USIS building.

Answering questions by members of the Legislation-Judiciary Committee of the National Assembly, the minister said: "Those students harmed our relations with the United States, and the national security by occupying an extraterritorial facility by the use of force under an elaborate plan."

However, he told the panel members that the government would take into consideration "overall circumstances" in handling the USIS case.

In the panel session, Rep. Pak Chan-jong of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party claimed that the "Sammintu" (a radical student group advocating struggle for the nation, democracy and the mass) was a special committee under the National Federation of Student Associations.

Rep. Pak alleged that Sammintu is a skeleton organization having no actual members. He asked Minister Kim if he regarded Sammintu as a substantial entity.

However, Rep. An Kap-chun of the ruling Democratic Justice Party asked why the government had not done anything to Sammintu, which masterminded the USIS incident. Claiming that USIS incident "benefited the enemy" (north Korea) and defamed the nation internationally, he asked if the authorities would charge the students with the National Security Law.

Besides the panel, 12 standing committees continued to inquire concerned government officials about their business programs until late at night.

In the Education-Information Committee, Education Minister Son Chae-sok testified that it would be inevitable for university authorities to reprimand students involved in the USIS incident according to school rules if they were punished criminally.

EDCUATION MINISTER WILLING TO MEET STUDENTS

SK060120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of Education Son Chae-sok said yesterday he is willing to meet with college students in an open place any time to have a "frank dialogue."

In testimony before the National Assembly Education Public Information Committee, Son said he would not mind, even if the meetings were filmed for future broadcasting. The previous plan to have a TV debate with college students was canceled because conditions students presented were unacceptable, he explained.

The minister was responding to a question posed by Rep. Chon Sun-hyong of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party. Rep. Chon demanded a clarification about why the previously proposed TV debate was called off.

Touching on the recent occupation of the USIS building in Seoul by student activists, Son said that it is proper that students punished in connection with the incident should be disciplined in accordance with school regulatons.

Speaking of the others involved in the incident and released from detention after admonitions, he said, "if they show signs of repentance, it would be possible to exempt them from disciplinary action." The minister said that students' organizations should be operated in accordance with school regulations.

PARTIES CLASH OVER PROBE INTO KWANGJU INCIDENT

SK060056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The nation's ruling and opposition parties clashed yesterday over the wisdom of invoking National Assembly investigative power to look into the Kwangju incident of 1980.

The fireworks began in the morning when the Assembly Steering Committee discussed a resolution proposed by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] calling for a reinvestigation of the incident. The ruling Democratic Justice Party claimed it is unnecessary to probe the incident again because the government's earlier explanation is true and correct. The NKDP, however, insisted that the Assembly exercise its investigative power to examine the incident thoroughly and disclose all pertinent details.

Explaining the resolution, Rep. Kim Ok-son of the NKDP asserted that the causes of and casualties from the incident should be disclosed to quell popular suspicion concerning the incident.

Rep. Kim emphasized that a full account of the incident is needed to strengthen the foundation for social stability and democracy and to eliminate groundless rumors and popular mistrust. "All sorts of rumors are rampant regarding the Kwangju incident, a major national tragedy that has had an enormous impact at home and abroad," she said. "The people do not believe the government's previous official explanation of the incident," she alleged. "The Assembly, which represents the people's opinions, has never exercised its investigative power to probe the incident as the electorate desires. This failure cannot be justified by any reason," she said. "This resolution," she said, "is designed to enable you, politicians, patriotic assemblymen, to disclose the truth of the Kwangju incident, which led to the creation of the Fifth Republic."

The NKDP lawmaker argued that it is the inevitable task of incumbent lawmakers to clear up popular misunderstanding of the incident. She contended that attention should be drawn to the fact "that the incident remains politically unsolved rather than merely ignoring it as a chapter of national history."

Pak Chong-hop, a committee consultant, said there are two main views of reopening the Kwangju investigation. One side maintains that disclosing all the details of the incident will help dispel popular misunderstanding and further national harmony, said Pak. He said the other side holds that it would not serve national interests to aggravate the trauma associated with the incident because it could trigger unnecessary friction among the factions involved. In deciding whether or not to invoke its investigative power, the Assembly needs to carefully consider whether it would serve national solidarity, Pak said.

Meanwhile, speaking against the resolution, Rep. Kim Chong-nam of the ruling DJP said the government's earlier account of the casualties resulting from the incident was accurate.

"The focus of controversy over the incident is on the number of persons killed. Hundreds of thousands of Kwangju citizens watched the events as they occurred and hundreds of domestic and foreign reporters were also present," Kim maintained. "The circumstances of that time," he argued, "were recorded for future proof. The government openly received reports of deaths at that time, so the truth of the government's death toll is objectively guaranteed," he claimed.

The DJP lawmaker said that the Kwangju incident occurred (in May 1980) as the government was taking measures to safeguard the people and protect national sovereignty amid the turmoil following the tragic assassination of President Pak Chong-hui on Oct. 26, 1979. The people should recall that Kwangju fell into a state of anarchy at that time with soldiers of the Martial Law Command and citizens clashing, he said. "Anyone attempting to gloss over the reality of the incident, would be committing a crime against the nation," he warned.

"Some persons are currently waging demonstrations over trifles. If there were any death not reported, why wouldn't their family have come forward?" he asked. He said that both ruling and opposition lawmakers should be cautious against starting groundless rumors. "Should the Assembly become involved in such rumors, it might suffer a loss in its dignity," he said.

The ruling party lawmaker said that as a result of the controversy over the Kwangju incident, the credibility of the military suffered.

Speaking in favor of the resolution, Rep. Sin Son-pum of the NKDP asserted that disclosing all the facts of the Kwangju incident is the Assembly's most urgent task. "If the ruling DJP rejects this resolution, it would face a judgment by history," he said.

"As manifested in the recent occupation of the USIS building in Seoul that rocked the political arena, it has become a common knowledge that political stability is impossible without disclosing all pertinent details about the Kwangju incident," he charged. "The most formidable social cause of discord is mistrust. The Kwangju rumors are accelerating mistrust. Has the DJP ever stopped to think why such rumors are circulating and where they originate from?" he asked.

The Steering Committee decided to resume debate on the resolution at future sessions.

1,206 CASES OF CAMPUS DISTURBANCES THIS YEAR

SK050432 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] A total of 1,206 cases of campus disturbance took place so far this year, two times that of last year, it was disclosed yesterday.

The 1,206 cases break down to 130 street demonstrations, 810 on-campus rallies and 266 sit-ins, according to statistics compiled by the National Police Headquarters.

The police headquarters tallied the figures for a report to the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee. It showed that the number of street demonstrations is a whopping 11-fold increase over the corresponding period of 1984.

The students who took part in the disturbances totaled 319,496 from 84 colleges and universities. This also is a considerable rise over the 207,849 participants recorded last year.

The police statistics further showed that 3,266 students involved in the disturbances were led away for questioning. Of them, 90 were arrested with court warrants, 967 were sent to summary courts and the rest were either turned over to relevant school officials or freed with an admonition.

By school, Korea University witnessed the largest number of disturbances -- 42. Next in order are Seoul National University (22), Songgyungwan University (21), and Yonsei University (18).

BULGARIA'S TODOR ZHIVKOV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Ulaanbaatar

OW040105 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 0710 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 June (Motsame) -- A party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (PRB) led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee (BCP CC), president of the PRB State Council, arrived today in Mongolia for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP CC) and the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural.

At the Bayant-uhhaa Airport the delegation was welcomed by Jambyn Batmonh, MPRP CC general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural; Dumaagiyn Sodnom, MPRP CC Politbureau member and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; other Mongolian leaders and officials.

K. Evtimov, PRB ambassador to the MPR, and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar were also present.

The PRB party and state delegation includes Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP CC Politbureau member, deputy chairman of the PRB Council of Ministers; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP CC secretary; Georgi Karamanov, PRB deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for consumer goods production and marketing; Angel Balevski, president of the PRB Academy of Sciences; Lyubomir Popov, PRB deputy foreign minister; other officials.

Meets With Batmonh

AU021827 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 2 (BTA Spec. Corr. Nencho Khranov) -- A meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council -- the leader of our party and state delegation and Mr Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the CC of the MPRP and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, was held this afternoon in the building in the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

In an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding the two leaders discussed some issues of bilateral cooperation and some questions of mutual interest.

Lays Wreath

OW040117 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1720 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 June (MONTSAME) -- The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP CC [Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee], chairman of the PRB State Council, currently on an official visit of friendship in the MPR, has laid a wreath to the tomb of the founders of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Mongolian state D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan.

The ceremony was attended by D. Molomjamts, Politbureau member and secretary of the MPRP CC; N. Jagbaral, MPRP CC alternate Politbureau member, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural; and other officials.

Talks Held 3 June

AU031523 Sofia BTA in English 1331 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 3 (BTA Spec. Corr.) -- The official talks between the Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and the Mongolian party and state delegation headed by Mr Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, started this morning.

The Bulgarian side to the talks is represented by: Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Georgi Karamanov, member of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for production and trade with consumer goods, Mr Angel Balevski, member of the CC of the BCP, member of the State Council and president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The Mongolian side to the talks is represented by: Mr Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the Politburo of the CC of the MPRP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Demchigiyin Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the MPRP, Mr Damingiyin Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the MPRP, Mr Myatabyn Peljee, member of the CC of the MPRP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Londongiyn Rinchin, candidate member of the CC of the MPRP and head of a Department of the CC, Mr Choydogiyn Tseren member of the CC of the MPRP and president of the Academy of Sciences of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Mr Daramyn Yondon, member of the CC of the MPRP and first deputy minister for foreign affairs.

Mr Todor Zhivkov acquainted the Mongolian delegation with the preparations for the 13th party congress which is to outline new trends in the construction of advanced socialism on the basis of techno-scientific progress.

Mr Jambyn Batmonh spoke of the tasks which the Mongolian people and the MPRP are currently solving in the further acceleration of the socio-economic development of the country.

The two leaders pointed out that Bulgaria and Mongolia are successfully solving their great tasks in close unity of action with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and that they are contributing to the expansion of the socialist economic integration. They declared themselves for the integration of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, of the international communist and workers' movement and of all progressive democratic and peaceful forces.

A high assessment was given to the upgrade development of the fraternal relations and to the all-round cooperation between the two countries which is based on the principles of Marxism Leninism and socialist internationalism. New ideas and forms for promoting cooperation were outlined.

The two delegations reviewed the present international situation seriously aggravated by the imperialist forces.

They pointed out that in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, Bulgaria and Mongolia will continue to resolutely oppose the militaristic and adventurous course of imperialism and will struggle for the stopping of the arms race, for the consolidation of peace and for a positive change in the international situation based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The two parties to the talks expressed full support for the proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union for achieving mutually acceptable agreements for averting of the militarization and for considerable reductions of the nuclear and conventional weapons -- an eloquent expression of the consistent peaceful course pursued by the CPSU and the USSR.

The talks passed in a warm comradely atmosphere of complete mutual understanding.

Batmonh Address at Dinner

OW040257 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1747 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 June (OANA-MONTSAME) -- Mongolian party and state leader J. Batmonh and his Bulgarian counterpart T. Zhivkov have exchanged speeches at the dinner hosted this evening in honour of the visiting party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

J. Batmonh said in part: I am glad to note that the previous Mongolian-Bulgarian summit meetings were always fruitful. They constituted most important landmarks in the Mongolian-Bulgarian relations and made a worthy contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation of our two fraternal parties, countries and peoples.

The peoples of Mongolia and Bulgaria are linked together by strong bonds of friendship and fraternal solidarity, fostered by the tested revolutionaries and internationalists of our countries the victory over fascism and the emergence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria opened up prospects for the development and strengthening of Mongolian-Bulgarian mutual relations on the completely new basis -- on the principles of class alliance, unity and internationalism. Not long ago we have solemnly celebrated the 35th anniversary of the establishment of official diplomatic relations between our countries.

The current talks between the party and state delegations of the two countries reaffirm our common resolve to further strengthen and expand in every way the ties of friendship and cooperation of the Mongolian and Bulgarian peoples.

The industrial and agricultural projects built with technical and economic assistance of Bulgaria are of great national-economic significance for the development of our country. They promote the growth of our industrial and agricultural production, expansion of export possibilities of the country and raising of well-being of the Mongolian people, J. Batmonh stressed.

The Mongolian leader underscored that the communists and the entire people of Mongolia sincerely rejoiced at the remarkable achievements of the fraternal Bulgarian people in the building of developed socialism on the ancient Bulgarian soil.

Referring to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism, the Mongolian leader said: "We know well how colossal was the price paid for the victory and what the sacrifices were sustained by the Soviet people and the peoples of anti-Hitler coalition. The lessons of the past war teach us to be vigilant and fight tirelessly and steadfastly to prevent a new world war.

That's why, in the present-day complicated international situation, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist communist countries are exerting persistent efforts for curbing the arms race, in particular the nuclear one, preventing its spread to outer space and for ensuring universal security.

The proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic to create a mechanism of non-use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific is in line with the initiatives of the fraternal countries. Our party and the government of the MPR fully support the outcome of the summit meeting of the fraternal socialist countries held on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism. It's become a vivid demonstration of the resolve of the Warsaw treaty member-states to safeguard peace on earth, ward off the nuclear war threat and reliably and effectively ensure the peaceful future of mankind, the Mongolian leader underlined.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria makes a worthy contribution to the consolidation and augmentation of the force and might of real socialism, to our common struggle for strengthening peace, national independence and social progress of nations. We express our full support to the efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone and a zone of stable peace, security, good-neighbourliness [passage indistinct].

Cooperation Agreements Signed

AU041638 Sofia BTA in English 1504 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 4 (BTA Spec. Corr.) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the CC of the MPRP and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural signed a long-term programme on promoting economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

In implementing of this programme the two countries will continue their cooperation in the framework of the joint enterprise 'Mongolbulgarmetal' for geological prospecting and the use of the mineral resources in Mongolia. The joint work in agriculture and the food industry will also be broadened. It has been provided for cooperation in the expansion, reconstruction and improvement of the production of building materials. Joint efforts will be directed towards the raising of the quality of the industrial enterprises built in Mongolia with Bulgarian technical assistance. The programme provides for the further broadening of trade and for the improvement of its structure. The coordination of the planning activities of the two countries will be stepped up. Cooperation in the spheres of science and technology and the training of Mongolian cadres will be increased.

A protocol for the cultural and scientific cooperation for the 1986-1990 period was also signed.

Zhivkov Departs for USSR

AU050645 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0500 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Our special reporter Vladimir Tsakov has reported that Comrade Todor Zhivkov has departed from Ulaanbaatar to the USSR on a friendly and businesslike visit.

ITALIAN GROUP MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER, OTHERS

BK041533 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Dr Bruno Conti, deputy foreign minister of the Italian Republic, together with Dr Pierfranco Signorini, Italian ambassador to Burma, visited the Foreign Ministry annex in Rangoon at 1100 today and called on Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing. Also present at the meeting were U Hla Shwe, deputy foreign minister; U Thein Han, director general of the Political Department; Daw Than Han, director general of the International Organizations and Economic Department; and U Aung Thant, director general of the Protocol Department.

Later, the visiting Italian deputy minister and his delegation held talks with the Burmese side headed by Deputy Foreign Minister U Hla Shwe. Attending the meeting on the Burmese side were the directors general of the Political, the International Organizations and Economic, and the Protocol Departments, and other responsible officials.

At 1400 today, the visiting Italian deputy foreign minister and his delegation called on U Thein Myint, deputy minister of Industry-I at the ministry on Kaba-aye Road. At 1500, the Italian delegation paid a courtesy call on Colonel Kyaw Tun, deputy trade minister, at the Trade Ministry, and at 1600, on Dr Maung Shein, deputy planning and finance minister, at the Ministry of Planning and Finance.

At 0900 today, the visiting Italian deputy minister and party visited the Shwedagon Pagoda.

BANGKOK POST REPORTS SHELLING OF KAREN BASE

BK030041 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Mae Sot -- Burmese forces shelled the Karen base of Pha Lu on Saturday, bombarding the camp with about 100 81mm mortars, Karen sources here said yesterday.

The shelling started at about 2:00 p.m. and ended two hours later. The sources said they could not estimate the number of Karens who were driven into Thailand by the shelling, but added that most of those who crossed the border had returned.

TRUONG CHINH-LED SRV DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Truong Chinh Speaks in Village

BK060252 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Jun 85

[5 June speech by head of SRV party-state delegation Truong Chinh in Trapeang Svay Village near Phnom Penh -- recorded in Vietnamese fading into superimposed Cambodian translation]

[Text] The SRV party and state delegation is extremely pleased to visit Trapeang Svay Village, Krang Mkak commune, Phnom Penh District, Kandal Province. On behalf of the delegation, I would like to convey to you and, through you, to the people of Kandal Province and the inhabitants of the whole village the cordial greetings and warm friendship and esteem of the Vietnamese people.

I sincerely thank the comrade chairman of the provincial committee and the comrade chairman of the village committee for their good words to the CPV, the state and people of the SRV, and the delegation.

Through the report presented by the comrade village committee chairman, we learned that Trapeang Svay Village was completely destroyed not long ago by the Pol Pot gang. However, in the past 6 years, this village has been rapidly resurrected and has achieved great, admirable gains. The village has been turned into a huge solidarity group for production.

Rice yield has increased steadily. Now, a hectare of land yields as much as 3 metric tons of paddy per year. The people's living conditions have been improved with each passing day as security and order are well ensured and the youths happily join in national defense duty or in labor to build the border defense belt.

Today, I am extremely happy to see with my own eyes the great achievements of the Trapeang Svay villagers. Through this, I can see the wonderful efforts of the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny in bringing about a new, prosperous, and happy existence, overcoming all the serious consequences created by the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

For the time being, the inhabitants of the village and commune still have many difficulties. However, these are difficulties one meets while advancing. For the past 6 years, you have overcome tests and trials. Nothing can stop your progress.

In their cause to revive the country as well as in the cause to defend and build their fatherland, the Cambodian people are not alone. They can always count on the solidarity and wholehearted support and assistance of the people of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and socialist countries and peace-loving peoples the world over. [applause]

The Vietnamese people pledge to exert all efforts to incessantly enhance the great friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the peoples of our two countries. [applause]

We firmly believe that the people in this village and commune will courageously overcome all difficulties and firmly advance in turning this village into a model village for the whole country.

Attends Art Performance

BK060613 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] At 0700 on 5 June, the high-ranking delegation of the SRV party and state led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, attended a combined artistic performance of the Information and Culture Ministry at the Basak Festival Hall. Traditional and modern dances were performed, allowing the distinguished national guests to appreciate the noble cultural background of the Cambodian people.

At the end of the performance, Comrade Chairman Truong Chinh and his delegation presented bouquets of flowers to artists on stage with great admiration for the attention paid by our party and state to restoring and reviving artistic activities which were plunged into oceans of tears and blood by the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique for 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days.

Attending the performance were Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Organizational Commission, and vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister; and many other leading cadres from various central ministries and services.

Visits Tire Factory

BK060732 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] At 0315 today, the high-ranking SRV party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, visited the tire factory in Takhmau [suburb of Phnom Penh]. Among others accompanying the delegation were Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Organizational Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; Comrade Mean Saman, alternate member of the party Central Committee and president of the Cambodian Revolutionary Women's Association; Comrade Tang Saroem, minister of the Ministry for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Foreign Countries; Comrade Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State and chairman of the PRK-SRV Friendship Association; and many members of the PRK and SRV party and state delegations.

Upon arrival, the delegation was warmly welcomed by Comrade Sok Eisan, deputy industry minister; Comrade Lim Thi, secretary of the Kandal provincial party committee; Comrade Yem Yan, chairman of the Kandal People's Revolutionary Committee; comrade chairmen of committees from factories and enterprises; and a multitude of workers and young pioneers. During this cordial chat, Industry Minister Comrade Meas Samnang expressed a warm welcome for the visit by the high-ranking SRV party and state delegation to the tire factory. He said that the visit brought an encouragement to workers and will sharpen their will to brave all kinds of obstacles to contribute to defending and quickly building the Cambodian fatherland toward prosperity. Afterward, Comrade (Ho Vichit), chairman of the factory committee, read a report on the development of the factory and highly appreciated the precious and timely assistance of the Vietnamese party and state to the Cambodian people.

On the same occasion, Comrade Truong Chinh said the cause for struggle of the working class is important for building the country toward progress. This cause is receiving vigorous support and assistance from fraternal socialist countries the world over. The comrade also affirmed that the relations of friendship, cooperation, and militant solidarity between the two countries are strengthened and expanded daily and will last forever.

Afterward, the delegation visited the factory and expressed admiration for the spirit of the workers, who have high technical capabilities in expertly manning machinery to produce rubber tires. At 1000, the high-ranking delegation returned safely to Phnom Penh.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETINGS TO SFRY VICE PRESIDENT

BK010302 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 May 85

[18 May congratulatory message from DK Vice President Khieu Samphan to SFRY State Presidency Vice President Sinan Hasani]

[Text] To Your Excellency Sinan Hasani, vice president of SFRY State Presidency, of Belgrade:

Your Excellency, I am very happy and honored to extend warmest congratulations to you on the auspicious occasion of your appointment on 15 May 1985 as vice president of the SFRY State Presidency. I wish you happiness and success in your lofty mission.

On this auspicious occasion, I would like to once again express deepest thanks to the SFRY, a cofounder of the Nonaligned Movement, the friendly Yugoslav people, and you for giving valuable and splendid support to the just and correct struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK for the survival of our nation and for an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

I am confident that with you as the vice president of the SFRY State Presidency, the traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation that bind our two countries and peoples, whose common ideal is independence, peace, neutrality, and nonalignment, will further strengthen and develop.

Please accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 18 May 1985

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON THAI RELATIONS

BK060940 Vientiane KPL In English 0908 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Vientiane, June 6 (KPL) -- Following is the full text of a statement issued here today by the Lao Foreign Ministry on the Lao-Thai relations:

"The Lao and Thai peoples have had friendly relations since time immemorial. They have always co-existed in concord, mutual affection and assistance. Those fraternal relations have gone through tests due to the policy of division of imperialism and reaction.

"Since the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, despite the difference in political and social systems, the relations between the two countries were sometimes tense, but nevertheless the affection between the two peoples has remained strong.

"However, the ultrarightist forces among the Thai ruling circles are opposed to the interests of the Thai people. They have colluded with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in carrying out ceaseless sabotage activities against the LPRP, deteriorating the fraternal relations between the two peoples.

"A most serious event occurred a year ago, on June 6th, 1984: They sent troops of the Thai regular Army to attack and occupy three Lao villages namely Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. Those acts constituted a flagrant violation of the Lao sovereignty and territorial integrity, a brazen violation of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communique, an encroachment on the Charter of the United Nations of which both countries are members.

"Nevertheless, while struggling to safeguard the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity the Government of the LPDR has demonstrated its goodwill in taking the initiative of sending its delegation for talks in Bangkok to settle the issue of the three villages.

"The Thai people of all social strata including Thai politicians, the peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples in Southeast Asia and in the world support the just position and goodwill of the LPDR, recognize that the three villages belong to Laos, condemn the acts of aggression taken by the Thai ultra-righties reactionary forces, thus isolating them in their own country as well as in the international arena. The Thai Government was compelled to announce at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly the withdrawal of their troops from the three Lao villages.

"From that time up to now the ultra-rightist reactionary forces within the Thai ruling circles have not withdrawn the whole of their troops from the area of the three villages, they continue committing crimes against the local population and refuse negotiations between the two countries in Bangkok. Furthermore, they have increased their collusion with the reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles, turning their territory into a sanctuary for rallying, fostering and training the Lao exiled reactionaries and sending them back to sow trouble and carry sabotage activities against peaceful construction work of the Lao people.

"They zealously serve the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists' hostile policy aimed at weakening Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam so as to annex the three countries of Indochina, creating a situation of confrontation between the latter and the ASEAN member countries. This runs counter to the aspirations of the people's of Southeast Asia and of the world who wish to solve all issues arising in their relations through negotiations, to co-exist peacefully and maintain friendly relations.

"It is of common knowledge that the Thai-Chinese collusion in the multi-faceted sabotage activities against the LPDR, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and their utilization of the Pol-Pot genocide to oppose the revival of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have all been defeated. That collusion has created favourable conditions for the Chinese reactionaries to infiltrate every day deeper into Thailand throwing that country into serious political crisis multiplying economic and social problems, making Thailand's international prestige drop. Finally the Thai people are those who bear the heavy burden of those consequences. Hence, a wide scope of public opinion in Thailand is demanding the ultrarightist reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles to put an end to their collusion with the Chinese reactionaries, that the Thai Government to pursue a good-neighbourly policy with Laos and co-exist peacefully with the countries of Indochina restore and develop good relations with Laos in accordance with the spirit and content of the two 1979 Lao-Thai joint communiquees.

"The people and Government of the LPDR fully support these just aspirations of the Thai people. The LPDR at all time holds to a policy of goodneighbourliness with the Kingdom of Thailand. It resolutely maintains and develops fraternal relations between the two peoples and will do its utmost to implement the two 1979 Lao-Thai joint communiquees.

"Under this spirit, the Government of the LPDR proposes to the Kingdom of Thailand to appoint a delegation of its government to resume talks with the Lao Government delegation in Bangkok or in Vientiane in order to solve problems of mutual concern, with the aim of improving and developing the friendly relations between the two countries including the issues of guaranteeing security along the border between the two countries, promoting the implementation of agreements between the two countries on turning the Lao-Thai border into one of peace and friendship, the issue of economic, cultural and trade and other relations, regional and international issues raised by the two sides. That would meet the aspiration and interest of the two peoples, actively contribute to the settlement of problems in Southeast Asia as well as the Kampuchean issues, thus turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

"The Government of the LPDR hopes that its sincere proposal will receive a fair response from the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand.

"The Lao people and government strongly appeal to the Thai people of all social strata and the Thai political circles as well as the peoples and governments which cherish peace and justice in the world to extend a firm support to the just stand of the people and government of the LPDR regarding this matter."

Review of Thai Incidents

BK051455 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Vientiane, June 5 (KPL) -- To implement their ambitions and greed in the past one year (6/6/1984 - 6/6/85), the ultra-rightist Thai have created tension and serious crimes against the Lao people of three hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang, in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province as follow:

-- On May 24, 25 1984, more than 200 Thai soldiers and border policemen had attempted to infiltrate into the Lao hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang but they were repulsed by the Lao local armed units.

-- On June 6, 1984, more than 2,000 men of the Thai Army, Border Police force and rangers backed by armoured tanks and artillery launched attack thereby illegally and arrogantly occupied the three said hamlets.

-- On June 8, 1984, Thai troops had removed the border posts at Phou Hang and Kiu-Nokseo mountains. They forced Lao citizens of the three hamlets to change their nationalities to Thai, to study Thai language, to use Thai currency and others. On the same day the Thai side launched attack on the Lao Napai hamlet, Ban Mai village, but the aggressive troops were repulsed back by the local armed units.

-- At the Lao-Thai inter-governmental negotiations held in Bangkok from June 28 to July 15, 1984, the Thai side categorically rejected all the correct and reasonable proposals put forward by the Lao side and unilaterally suspended the talks.

-- At the second round of talks held in Bangkok from August 6 to 15, 1984, the Thai side once again rejected all the reasonable Lao proposals which aimed at reaching a definite settlement to the three Lao hamlets problem and the talks were again suspended.

-- On November 25, Thai troops murdered a Lao citizen named Thao Voualoi. The dead man was among the group of Lao inhabitants who were forced to go to Thailand. Boualoi was murdered while he was in the vicinity of the camp. The murder was to intimidate all the other Lao citizens at the camp who might attempt to return to their native village.

-- On January 2nd and 3rd, 1985, the Thai troops based on Lao territory supported by 105-mm cannons, launched attack on the southern part of Mai hamlet but the aggressors were driven back by the Lao regional armed forces.

-- On April 3, 1985, the Thai troops based at various heights on the Lao territory, heavily shelled the area of the three Lao hamlets -- particularly at Phou Houat Mountain, the southern part of Mai hamlet and simultaneously a group of Thai soldiers infiltrated into the Lao territory on a spy mission.

-- On April 18, 1985, a group of Thai soldiers intruded into Mai hamlet and opened fire on Lao inhabitants, causing one dead and many wounded.

-- April 22, 1985, the Thai troops based in various points deep inside Laos, shelled the hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang and their vicinities with heavy artillery and in their attacking of these hamlets, one Lao inhabitant was killed and many wounded.

Along with the crimes committed against the Lao citizens of the three hamlets and their surroundings, in the past one year, there have been provocations at other points in Sayaboury Province and along the Lao-Thai border from north to south. The Thai side has continuously been the author of armed threats as follow:

-- On August 24, 1984, the Thai troops facing the Lao Sangkhi Islet, south of Vientiane, were reinforced and simultaneously two NPK [Mekong River Patrol] armed patrol boats violated the Lao territorial waters of this vicinity. Meanwhile, the Thai side intensified its provocations along the common Lao-Thai border by sending T-28 and L-19 planes to approach Lao territory in the area of Sangkhi.

On August 22, 1984, the ultra-rightist Thai sent six "NPK" patrol boats to violate the Lao territorial waters at the distance between 10 to 20 metres from the Lao islet of Don Sangkhi.

Simultaneously, two T-28 and one L-19 on several occasions, violated the air space of Don Sangkhi Islet. Thai tanks and artillery units were reinforced at the Thai villages of Mai and Na Bong, opposite the Lao islet.

Upstream of Vientiane, a Thai L-19 plane, on August 17, 1984, violated the Lao airspace over the Singsou Islet. On the same day, the Thai military units stationed at the Pakpho Buddhist temple, the Thai villages of Kongnang and Boua facing the Lao district of Sisattanak, Vientiane Prefecture, were reinforced.

Right after the unilateral suspension of the talks, the Thai side reinforced their armed units stationed opposite the Lao Sanakham District, Vientiane Province, and threatened the local population there.

-- On April 14, 1985, the reactionary Thai made attacks with M-79 and many round of M-16 against the Lao population of Muang Lo, Ken Thao District, Province of Sayaboury, killing one citizen and wounding fourteen others. Apart from these crimes, the ultra-rightist Thai created other threats and provocations of all kinds -- military exercises included -- against the Lao people living along the Lao-Thai border.

Under the public opinion pressure and condemnation which energetically denounce the collusion between the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries with the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, the Thai ruling circles become more and more isolated in the international arena. The tension still persists. This is due to the presence of the Thai troops in the vicinity of the three Lao hamlets, the Thai refusal to return the abducted Lao inhabitants, the Thai refusal of the Lao sovereignty over the three hamlets and to resume the talks in view to find peaceful settlement between the two countries.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO MPR

BK051020 Vientiane KPL in English 0855 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Vientiane, June 5 (OANO-KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here on June 1st the newly appointed Lao ambassador to Mongolia, Khamkeng Sai-Gnakeo. Kaysone Phomvihan advised him to do his best for further strengthening the Lao-Mongolian relations of friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation. He wished him success in his mission.

MEETINGS HELD WITH SRV STATISTIC DELEGATION

BK051447 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Vientiane, Jun 5 (OANA-KPL) -- Delegations of the statistic departments of the Lao PDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam met here yesterday morning. The Lao side was headed by Khamphet Phengmuang, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, and the Vietnamese side by Le Van Tuan, head of the statistic department of the SRV on a current visit to Laos. During the meeting, they exchanged views on their work and discussed matters connected with their short and long-term cooperation.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Vietnamese delegation called on Sali Vongkhamso, Secretariat member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee. The host and the guest expressed satisfaction over the incessant development of the great friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, and especially between their two departments.

The Vietnamese delegation arrived here on June 3, on a friendly visit.

PARLIAMENT HOLDS NO-CONFIDENCE DEBATE 5 JUNE

BK060217 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Charges and counter-charges flew across parliament yesterday as opposition and government MPs crossed swords in a marathon no-confidence debate. But, in what could be a major blow to the coalition, several members of the Young Turk faction of the Social Action and Democrat Parties privately told the BANGKOK POST last night that they would stay away from the voting scheduled to take place at about 8 p.m. tonight.

The rebel MPs who are determined to defy their parties' instructions to vote for the four Cabinet ministers were seen actively lobbying for support among MPs last night. One of them claimed that they had so far found about 50 supporters who would boycott the voting today.

He said that Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun and Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet might get less than 150 supporting votes each -- well below half of the 324-member House of Representatives. Both Mr Sommai and Mr Samak were heavily attacked in the censure debate, which began at 9 a.m. and lasted until midnight, and Mr Samak at one point issued a challenge to the opposition to take him to court or to the Commission to Counter Corruption in order to prove his innocence against accusations of corruption.

At the height of the heated debate last night, Phetchaburi MP Piya Angkinan of the National Democracy Party [NDP], part of the ruling coalition, took the floor and asked for permission from House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon to present what he claimed to be evidence and information against fellow party member, Industry Minister Op Wasurat.

Mr Piya told the House that as a pro-government MP he was bound by political etiquette not to debate against a Cabinet minister. He claimed that he had obtained evidence from within and without the country against Op and wanted the House Speaker to look at it. Mr Piya and eight other NDP MPs, who have been embroiled in a personal conflict with Mr Op, are likely to vote against the Industry Minister tonight, according to a member of the rebel faction.

The Chat Thai Party may try to seek a secret ballot tonight to draw support from rebel government MPs, said a party source who, however, was pessimistic that their attempt might be blocked by the government.

Accusations of malpractice and corruption involving the illegal tour bus controversy, the asphalt deal, the FMS [Foreign Military Sales] arms delivery contract, the maintenance contract for the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority and an aircraft deal with the Thai Airways Company were heaped upon Mr Samak by the opposition. Mr Samak denied them all and claimed his innocence in any alleged irregularities. He even labelled the Chat Thai allegation of bribery in the tour bus scandal as a "tall tale" concocted by the opposition.

Mr Sommai, meanwhile, was grilled over his performance regarding the baht devaluation, tax increases and the 18 percent limit on credit expansion. A calm Mr Sommai, however, skillfully brushed aside the opposition charges and defended himself.

Industry Minister Op Wasurat was taken to task over his alleged mass reshuffle in the ministry and his "shady" involvement in mining businesses.

The last to be grilled was Commerce Minister Keson Krairoek. Apparently the most fortunate of the four, only a handful of Chat Thai MPs still had the stamina to grill him after a marathon debate.

Phitsanulok MP Prathuang Vicharnpreecha blamed Mr Koson for mismanagement of the country's trade policies. He said that the country still had a huge trade deficit. He added that though larger quantities of rice were exported, its price was not attractive. He also accused the minister of being "unusually rich."

The minister, however, denied that he was rich and claimed that the trade balance had, in fact, improved this year. Exports this year are expected to reach the 200,000 million baht mark, he said, adding that it would be a record level.

The debate came to an end at about 11:40 p.m. when 192 MPs voted for and 52 against the closing of the session.

Prem, Chat Thai Leader Comment

BK060219 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said as he left parliament last night that the no-confidence debate had been good. He declined to elaborate. After the debate ended, the opposition Chat Thai Party leader Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan said he felt all four ministers were unable to clearly answer the opposition's questions. He said that they simply evaded questions or gave irrelevant answers.

Perhaps it was the opposition who were asking the wrong questions to the right answers, he said. He added that he was satisfied with the performance of his party MPs but complained that the time allocated for the debate was too short.

Meanwhile Industry Minister Op Wasurat said he was confident that he would survive tonight's vote even though he was aware that a group of his own party members would not vote for him. His party leader, former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, said he believed he still had control over National Democracy Party MPs although nine of them had vowed to vote against Mr Op.

SUPPORT FOR ELECTORAL SYSTEM CHANGE SAID GROWING

BK041029 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpt] More support poured in today for the Social Action Party's [SAP] bid to amend the Constitution to change the electoral system. Interior Minister Sitti Chirarot this morning withheld a draft decree calling for a by-election in Nakhon Ratchasima, saying: "We may have to return to the old system."

SAP has been lobbying hard for support of its motion to replace the current single constituency/party voting system with the former electoral method in which people vote in smaller constituencies for individual candidates. The motion, due to be debated in parliament this Friday, gains more support after the death of Democrat Party MP Charoen Premruthairat of Nakhon Ratchasima Province on Sunday.

Gen Sitti said yesterday that it would cost the government some seven million baht to prepare the by-election in Nakhon Ratchasima, which comprises 20 districts and two sub-districts.

Deputy Prime Minister and Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun said that political parties contesting the poll would find campaigning expensive because of the size of the province.

Deputy Interior Minister Ophat Phonlasin, a SAP MP for Lop Buri who sponsored the amendment motion, said this morning that SAP would ask other coalition partners as well as the opposition Chat Thai Party to vote for its motion. The SAP motion is designed to amend Articles 90 and 91 of the Constitution to bring back the old electoral system.

"We hope that the old system can be enforced in time so that preparations for the upcoming by-election in Nakhon Ratchasima will not be too costly," said Ophat. He said SAP would lobby for approval of the amendment motion in its first and second readings on Friday. The third reading shall be held 15 days later in accordance with the Constitution.

Ophat said the current electoral system makes a by-election too costly for both the Interior Ministry and political parties. For example, he said, it may cost the government seven or eight million baht to prepare the by-election in Nakhon Ratchasima while each candidate would not be able to limit their expense to only the 350,000 baht allowed by the law.

PRASONG ON SALE OF RICE SEEDLINGS TO CAMBODIA

BK030816 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Thailand has decided to sell 1,000 [metric] tons of paddy seedlings to international relief organizations to be planted in Kampuchea. This was revealed by Secretary General of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri. He said the international organizations put up the request to that effect to the Thai Government because the Khmer people are suffering from crop failure and shortage in medicine and food.

Squadron Leader Prasong stressed, however, that Thailand will not change its policy towards Kampuchea or Vietnam. He said Thailand still wants Vietnam to pull its troops out of Kampuchea and the Khmer people to determine their own future. Squadron Leader Prasong said all parties concerned do understand Thailand's position in this regard.

SITTHI ON EXPANDING TRADE WITH EAST EUROPE

BK060720 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Thailand plans to promote trade ties with East European countries through Hungary. The decision came after Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila had recently returned from a trip to Hungary for scientific and technical cooperation.

Under the plan, the Foreign Ministry will pursue a proposal of appointing local agents in Hungary with the Commerce Ministry, the Board of Investment, and the Tourism Authority of Thailand. Trade fairs and exhibitions will also be held in that country to promote sale of Thai goods in that region. In this connection, a Hungarian trade mission led by Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Peter Varkonyi will visit in Thailand either in September or October this year. During the visit, the Hungarian minister is expected to pursue the possibility of exporting Hungarian buses to Thailand. The Thai side, on the other hand, is expected to ask Hungary to consider investment in the Eastern Seaboard program. Moreover, Thailand also expects Hungarian involvement in the fields of canning, chemical production, and the production of rubber goods.

HANOI POSTPONES VISIT BY U.S. MIA SEARCH TEAM

BK060902 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 6 Jun 85 p 32

[Text] A visit to Vietnam by a U.S. team searching for missing American servicemen has been postponed at Hanoi's request, a Vietnamese Embassy spokesman said in Bangkok today.

No reason for the postponement was given and no new date fixed. Agreement for the visit was reached last April in talks between Vietnamese and U.S. officials in Hanoi.

'NEW ACHIEVEMENTS' IN INDOCHINESE COOPERATION

BK060945 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Unattributed "article"]

[Text] On the occasion of the visit to the PRK by the SRV party and state delegation, led by Chairman Truong Chinh, here is our review of new achievements in SRV-LPDR-PRK cooperation.

To accelerate agricultural production, the SRV, LPDR, and PRK have cooperated in building water conservancy projects, reorganizing production, studying seeds, and zoning off cultivation areas in order to further expand intensive rice cultivation. Various projects to develop fish rearing and cultivation of valuable industrial crops for export have been carried out and have produced good results.

In industrial production, the SRV, LPDR, and PRK have helped one another in restoring and developing production bases which face difficulties. A number of projects for the exploration, design, and building of new bases have been carried out in accordance with plans. A number of timber, gypsum, and cement factories have begun production. Goods exchanges have also been carried out promptly, especially between Nghia Bhin and Champassak Provinces, between Binh Tri Thien and Savannakhet, and between Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Attopeu of Laos. Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh have exchanged a large volume of goods.

Most Lao and Cambodian goods exported to Vietnam are agricultural, forestry, and special products. Vietnam's exports to Laos and Cambodia include machinery, spare parts, construction materials, and consumer goods. In addition, some Vietnamese provinces have helped Lao and Cambodian provinces export various kinds of products to foreign markets and imported essential goods for economic development programs on their behalf.

Communications and transportation cooperation among the three countries since early 1984 has made remarkable progress. Implementing various cooperation agreements, Vietnam has helped Laos and Cambodia expand and build more roads in each country and routes linking two and three countries. Many key routes have been restored and strengthened. As a result, the volume of transit goods sent to Laos and Cambodia through Vietnam has increased unprecedentedly. Various bilateral and trilateral cooperation programs to restore and build ports, dredge rivers, and build transportation facilities have increased the river transportation capability of Laos and Cambodia, thus helping them to effectively implement their 1984 plans.

Vietnam has cooperated with Laos and Cambodia in various ways to accelerate the training of scientists, technicians, and economic management cadres. Thousands of cadres and students of these two fraternal countries have been trained in Vietnam. In the 1983-84 academic year, hundreds of Lao and Cambodian cadres and students graduated from various training schools in Vietnam, returning to serve their countries. Targets for training cooperation between sister provinces have also been increased.

Through various forms of training in schools, workshops, factories, hospitals, and through an apprentice system, Vietnam has helped Laos and Cambodia train a contingent of workers for various sectors and branches, thereby assisting local economic development programs in these two countries.

Various major parts of the cooperation projects on exploration and designing plans to serve industrial, agricultural, water conservancy, and communications and transportation development programs in Laos and Cambodia have been completed by Vietnamese cadres and workers before the rainy season.

Cooperation among economic and cultural sectors of the SRV-LPDR-PRK to implement various development programs have scored new achievements. Representatives of these sectors have met to discuss, exchange views, and sign agreements for immediate work and long-term basic tasks such as coordination of working plans and adoption of foreign trade and cultural cooperation programs among the three countries on the basis of complete voluntariness, equality, mutual benefit, and preferential treatment in the forms of aid, providing loans, cooperating in financial settlement, and accepting bids for services.

They have better organized these tasks, thus scoring greater achievements in the implementation of their agreements. Moreover, various sectors of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are conducting research on cooperation policies and formulating plans for cooperation among the three countries in 1985 and subsequent years.

ARMY PAPER HAILS TRUONG CHINH CAMBODIA VISIT

OW051435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Under the title, "Cemented Militant Solidarity between Vietnam and Cambodia," today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial, after pointing out the outstanding efforts the Cambodian people have made over the past 6 years to score great achievements on the fronts of economics, politics, culture, public health, and education, stresses:

During the 1984-85 dry season, the Cambodian people and Revolutionary Armed Forces have scored resounding victories in tracking down and wiping out the assorted Khmer reactionary forces. The destruction of a series of enemy command centers along the Cambodian-Thai border was a crushing blow to the Khmer reactionaries, and it has seriously foiled all sabotage and aggressive schemes of the expansionists and imperialists and other reactionary forces. That victory has affirmed the vigorous and steady upward trend of the Cambodian revolution and the full capability of the Cambodian Armed Forces and people to fight and defeat all enemies, who scheme to reverse the war situation, and to firmly defend their national sovereignty and their fatherland's territorial integrity.

Over the past years, along with its economic, military, and political achievements, the PRK has won very important diplomatic successes. The PRK's prestige has been enhanced increasingly in the international arena. Together with Vietnam and Laos, the PRK has made many great contributions and is now a really important factor in restoring peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, as well as in the world as a whole.

The close relationships and faithful militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia have had an extremely fine tradition, and they have long been cultivated with the sweat, blood, and flesh of the two peoples. The friendly, pure, and faithful relationships on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have been constantly and carefully cultivated by the parties, states, and people of Vietnam and Cambodia and have been attentively preserved and unceasingly developed generation after generation. The very strength of the special Vietnamese-Cambodian relationship is a factor ensuring all of the people's revolutionary undertaking.

The official visit to the PRK by our party-state delegation meets the two peoples' aspiration of strengthening their friendship; will certainly bring about a new developmental step in the relations between the two peoples, in the interest of each people, of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia; and will positively contribute to the defense of peace throughout the world.

INDONESIAN PRESS OFFICIAL VISITS, MEETS LEADERS

BK041132 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Chairman of the Indonesian press council B.M. Diah is now on a 10-day visit to Vietnam. The visit is at the invitation of the chairman of the Vietnamese radio and television committee to discuss various problems, including bilateral, regional, and international affairs. On Friday, Mr B.M. Diah met with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

At the meeting they discussed, among other things, the normalization of relations between Hanoi and Washington. A reporter of the MERDEKA DAILY who is accompanying Mr B.M. Diah's visit, Mr Supeno Sumarjo, revealed that Vietnam seems to be still reluctant to normalize its relations with the United States.

Meanwhile, B.M. Diah disclosed that result of his visit to Vietnam will be reported to the government in Jakarta. During his stay in Hanoi, the chairman of the Indonesian press council also met with chairman of the Vietnamese journalists association Hoang Tung, during which they also discussed the struggle of nations. The top journalist leaders share the views that solidarity among Southeast Asian nations is urgently needed to face the threat of big nation, especially China. Mr B.M. Diah plans to meet Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong before leaving Hanoi for Ho Chi Minh City in southern Vietnam on Thursday.

QUALITY OF RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING DISCUSSED

BK040503 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 2 Jun 85

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Enhance the Quality of Reserve Officer Training" -- date not given]

[Text] To ensure adequate strength for the country to defeat the enemy under all circumstances, preparations in both economic and national defense fields must be made. Of these preparations, the building of reserve forces, especially the reserve officers, is of paramount significance.

Over the past few years, all sectors and echelons have closely coordinated with the Defense Ministry to train and administer hundreds of thousands of reserve officers.

The force of reserve officers has now taken shape nationwide with an ever increasing number and a better structure with every passing day.

Some of the reserve officers, who have been called for active duty in the Army, have partly met the combat and construction duties of the armed forces. Large numbers of them in various localities are actively participating in the military tasks to serve as a core force in consolidating national defense and security at the grass-roots level.

Nevertheless, the building of a reserve officers' force is still in the course of being perfected. Besides some basic good aspects, others are still behind the requirements of the mission. In the next few years, along with training an appropriate number of reserve officers, we should pay special attention to improving the quality of training.

Given a relatively short training time, to ensure high quality, those units and schools assigned the duty of reserve officer training should very firmly grasp the training purposes and requirements. There are usually separate purposes and requirements of each sector, each course, and each training objective. Nevertheless, no matter where, when and what, we should always thoroughly know the common purposes and requirements which are to train those noncommissioned officers nearing completion of their service time and the new university graduates to become VPA officers. These officers, who either remain in the rear or are called to serve in the Army, must be absolutely loyal to the country and the party and must have the necessary political knowledge and ability to fulfill their assigned duties.

When there is a mobilization order, the reserve officers must resolutely set out to join the Army. When no such order has been issued, the reserve officers will remain always ready, both morally and organizationally, to quickly set out anytime they are called upon by the country. In this connection, all reserve officers must thoroughly understand the duty of national defense in the present situation and the responsibility of an officer or a scientific and technical cadre for building the Army and consolidating national defense.

Some people think that it is very difficult to achieve within a short training period the two objectives: training a scientific and technical economic management cadre and an officer at the same time. However, realities in the past few years have indicated that the university students are strong, young, closely selected, and highly educated. Living in a well concentrated environment, they have acquired much scientific and technical knowledge essential to a modern regular army officer. University students can learn fairly quickly the party's military lines and the ways to use military equipment, weapons, and techniques. Within a relatively short time, they have attained the standard of a reserve officer.

On the basis of firmly grasping the training purposes and requirements, we must determine the scope, program, organization, and method of training in a suitable manner in order to enhance the training quality and results. We should emphasize the organization, forge comprehensive training, and concentrate on the really practical targeted points by combining study with practice, learning of new things, reviewing old things, and curriculum with noncurriculum subjects; by capitalizing on the already acquired scientific, technical, and military knowledge of trainees; and by stressing the advanced training of army cadres in command function.

Preparations for a training course must be truly adequate. Training cadres and instructors must have fervent enthusiasm and teaching and management experience. Trainees must be closely administered by scrupulously implementing the set rules from the very beginning.

The opening and graduation ceremonies should be held in accordance with the regular army rites to create a good impression on the reserve officers. We should also emphasize emulation and draw upon the experiences in organization and leadership, in the training scope and method, and in the management of trainees. We should also stress the party and political tasks in teaching and learning in order to help enhance the quality of training.

Knowledge acquired during the training course is obviously still little when compared to the requirements of a command officer. In the course of struggle to become good officers, the reserve officers must be continually trained by those local authorities and units responsible for the management and education of reserve mobilization forces as a whole and reserve officers in particular, so that they can acquire alertness, combat will, and unit command and management experiences.

Enhancing the quality of reserve officer training is a fundamental and urgent task to be carried out uniformly. If we want to achieve high results, we should mobilize the integrated strength both inside and outside the Army to meet the requirements and tasks of building the Armed Forces and consolidating national defense in the new stage.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS WITH DANISH AMBASSADOR

OW051532 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 5 -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Denmark here, William Frederic McIlquham Schmidt, today paid a visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with Ambassador W.F.M. Schmidt.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN-AIDED PEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT -- A 50-bed pediatric department of the Binh Tri Thien Provincial Hospital in central Vietnam has been commissioned. It is built by the people of Ben Hai District with the assistance of the Canadian Aid Committee for Vietnamese Civilians and the Canadian people. Mr and Mrs Henry were said to have contributed all their property of \$50,000 [currency not further specified]. This well-equipped pediatric department will give better treatment to children in Ben Hai, one of the areas heavily devastated by the U.S. aggressive war. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 31 May 85 BK]

THAI BINH MILITARY SERVICE -- The Thai Binh provincial military command, together with various local sectors and levels, has reviewed the implementation of the military obligation law over the past 3 years. All localities in the province have studied and discussed the provincial party committee's directive and the provincial people's committee's circular on this issue. At the same time, they have reviewed various tasks such as calling up youths for induction, building on-the-spot reserve forces, and giving military training to the militia and self-defense forces, and so forth. This was aimed at developing strong points, overcoming the remaining shortcomings, and formulating local military plans suited to the new situation and tasks. This review of the implementation of the military obligation law in the past 3 years has helped various localities overfulfill their norms for calling up youths for induction. Over the past 3 years, there has been a sharp drop in negative phenomena in the drafting of youth for military service in Thai Binh Province, and substantial progress has been reported in the building of reserve combat forces. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 May 85 BK]

PAPER BACKS 'PROXIMITY TALKS' APPROACH BY ASEAN

BK050927 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 31 May 85 p 5

[Editorial: "ASEAN's Opinion"]

[Text] ASEAN is now adopting a common stand calling for proximity talks through a third party between the Cambodian issue. This stand is based on agreement to a recently disclosed Malaysian proposal.

The ASEAN stand is a positive move which should be given earnest consideration even though the three members of the coalition are still studying it. The Malaysian formula is more progressive than any views held by the ASEAN members. It has resulted from a change of government bringing new winds to this country's foreign policy moves. Before, it was difficult to expect the emergence of such a formula.

However, there are still obstacles. There is still a wavering attitude on the Cambodian issue, including the demand that withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia should be a precondition for resolving the Cambodian issue and the normalization of Vietnamese-U.S. relations. Diplomacy on Cambodia should not be conducted on the basis of buying a pig in a poke. Each side should realize its respective positions and capabilities and take an attitude in accordance with the facts.

In this regard, the Malaysian proposal, which has become ASEAN's, should be considered as an effort to elevate the status of the Cambodian coalition to the same level as that of the Heng Samrin government. The Malaysian formula would certainly raise doubts if we saw the fact that Heng Samrin has power in a country with territory and people, while the Cambodian coalition, enshrined as "Democratic Kampuchea," is merely the title of a book without contents. However, this Malaysian concept should be treated as an understandable plan compared with existing ones, because the solution of the Cambodian issue needs an impetus and should be settled step by step. It remains to be seen whether Vietnam and the Heng Samrin government can respond positively to the proposal.

It should be noted that while ASEAN was endorsing the Malaysian formula as a concept for diplomacy, Vietnam and Laos issued a joint communique calling for negotiations with the ASEAN countries and the PRC to strive for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This means that Vietnam continues to treat the Cambodian issue not as a major and separate issue but rather as part of the Southeast Asian problem that should be jointly resolved.

This different view means that a solution to the Cambodian issue will not be particularly difficult if it is linked with the situation in Southeast Asia as a whole. The establishment of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality [ZOPFAN] has become the living and historical desire of nations in the region. In this regard, Vietnam apparently understands that the ZOPFAN proposal by ASEAN is a key to resolving the Southeast Asian crisis. This idea has now received the attention of countries in the region and needs to be achieved through direct political approaches by all parties concerned with the development and future of this region.

Sometimes a local problem should be resolved without regional or even international approaches. But, it is possible that regional as well as international approaches could bring about a solution to local crises difficult to resolve at the national level -- such as the Cambodian issue.

Since it is deemed difficult to achieve a national solution to this issue, the logical step is to achieve a solution through international negotiations to help neutralize and eliminate difficulties at the local level. From this viewpoint we see that ASEAN should choose the best possibility of resolving the Cambodian issue rather than become immersed in visions of a local solution which guarantees no results.

IGGI COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES \$2.4 BILLION IN AID

HK060336 Hong Kong AFP in English 0301 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Amsterdam, June 6 (AFP) — Indonesia will receive at least 2.4 billion dollars in aid from a dozen Western countries and several international financial organizations, the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) announced here Wednesday at the conclusion of its 28th session. Nearly half of that money will be contributed by the World Bank. The Asian Development Bank will contribute 550 million.

The countries that will contribute the most are Japan, 75.4 billion yen (about 200 million dollars), and the United States, 100 million dollars. Other countries taking part in IGGI aid are Canada, Australia, Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, France, West Germany, New Zealand and the Netherlands, which will contribute nearly 80 million dollars including aid under its bilateral arrangements with its former Indonesian colony.

France and Germany have not yet announced the amount of their contributions.

An IGGI communique praised Indonesia for its economic recovery but deplored a reduction in investment last year and underscored the unemployment problem. Indonesia's economy faced "a number of challenges over the coming years," the communique cautioned. "The major one is generating a pace and equitable pattern of GDP growth sufficient to provide employment opportunities for a projected annual addition to the labour force of 1.7 million."

"In 1984, the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased considerably with a particularly strong performance in agriculture," the communique stated. Inflation had been slowed, exports of non-petroleum products had increased and imports diminished. The IGGI congratulated Indonesia for its efforts to diversify exports. The group suggested lowering Indonesia's customs barriers and measures to open up industrialized countries more to Indonesian products.

AUSTRALIAN ENVOY SEEKS COMPASSION FOR 3 COMMUNISTS

HK060644 Hong Kong AFP in English 0600 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Jakarta, June 6 (AFP) — The Australian ambassador to Jakarta has asked that Indonesia refrain from executing three communists sentenced to death, an Embassy source said today. The three, regional Communist Party leaders Joko Untung, Gatot Sutarso and Rustomo, are on death row in a prison in Surabaya (Central Java). Appeals for pardons have been refused.

The embassy source said Australian Ambassador Bill Morrison on Tuesday had asked Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja that they not be executed. The source said Mr. Morrison did not detail his request because he did not want to raise the ire of Indonesian officials by appearing to be meddling in the country's domestic affairs. He asked Mr. Mokhtar to show "compassion" for the three, the source said.

Last month the former president of the pro-Communist Labour Union Sobsi and member of the Communist Party Politburo, Mohammad Munir, was executed after 17 years in prison. Mr. Munir was the first communist leader to be executed since the 1970's. The government banned the Communist Party PKI after blaming it for the 1965 attempted coup in which six generals and a captain were killed.

ADVISER STRESSES 'POLITICAL ASPECT' OF CHINA TIES

BK051622 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 29 May 85 p 4

[Text] Jakarta, 28 May -- The political aspect of the normalization of relations between Indonesia and the PRC must be settled before other forms of relations can be implemented. If the political aspect of the normalization is not settled before economic and trade relations are conducted, it will be possible for PRC political interests to enter Indonesia through such nonpolitical channels.

Retired General Widodo, a former Army chief of staff, now a member of the Supreme Advisory Council [DPA] made these remarks at an interview with SINAR HARAPAN in Jakarta on 28 May. He pointed out that today's PRC is far different from when Mao Zedong was still alive. For this reason, the DPA member in charge of political affairs believes that the political issues between the two countries must be settled first, despite the fact that the PRC constitutes a potential market in the sluggish world economy.

According to Widodo, the G-30-S [30 September Movement] seriously hurt the feelings of the Indonesian society and nation. As for the PRC's desire to normalize ties with Indonesia, Widodo still doubts that country's sincerity. "They are unwilling to issue a statement not to support communist parties in Indonesia. Hence we have the right to doubt their sincerity."

Similar treatment must also be given to Vietnam. Even though they have a similar history of national liberation with Indonesia, it does not mean that we can maintain close ties with that newly independent country. This is because we know who actually is behind Vietnam.

"Russia also hurt Indonesia's feelings during the 1948 PKI uprising," Widodo added. He stressed that the success of the Vietnamese liberation war was attributed to the massive arms assistance by both the PRC and the Soviet Union. Vietnam's expansionist ambition to control Laos and Cambodia, even Malaysia [as published], must also become one of our considerations before maintaining close ties with that country.

"We must not easily accept their offer to cooperate with them as long as they remain a tool of the superpower country. This is true especially when our feelings are still hurt by their past treatment of us," said Widodo, a former commander of the 2d Territorial Defense Command, ending his interview.

VIGILANCE IN DIRECT TRADE TIES WITH PRC URGED

BK050411 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 31 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Yoga Sugama and Harjantho on Direct Trade With the PRC"]

[Text] There have been many reactions to direct trade relations with the PRC. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has in principle raised no objection, adding however that this will not mean immediate reestablishment of diplomatic relations with the PRC. The meetings between the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade have produced a "memorandum of understanding." Finally, the chief of the State Intelligence Coordinating Board [Bakin], Yoga Sugama, deemed it necessary to give warnings.

Speaking before the Parliamentary Commission I in Jakarta on 22 May, the Bakin chief warned that the movement of ships, goods, and people following the opening of direct trade relations between Indonesia and the PRC could provide an opportunity for communist activities. This being the case, the Bakin chief has taken security measures to avoid undesirable consequences. According to Yoga, Indonesia and the PRC have different interests in these direct trade relations. Indonesia only needs increased foreign exchange, while the PRC, which can get Indonesia's commodities through Singapore and Hong Kong, will turn them into the beginning of a normalization of diplomatic relations with Indonesia.

The House of Representatives [DPR] has responded to Yoga Sugama's statement with full understanding. Answering questions from BERITA BUANA correspondents in his office last Friday, DPR Vice Chairman H. Harjantho Sumodisastro said that the Bakin chief's statement should be treated as a warning that national vigilance must always remain in our hearts. However, he added that this does not mean we should be afraid or skeptical of taking action in fighting for our political and economic interests with any country in accordance with our free and active foreign policy. He said that trade relations with the PRC fall under the category of trade relations with socialist countries as part of efforts to promote nonoil and nongas exports and that this has nothing to do with Pancasila because any country from either the Western or Eastern bloc that is prepared to accept our exports will provide us with economic benefits. As a matter of fact, recession-hit Western countries are not yet prepared to accept our exports as expected.

On security problems in these direct trade relations, Harjantho said that we should watch the persons involved, who may have other motives -- motives that would affect the trade relations. Nonetheless, the DPR vice chairman said we should not be afraid because the trade relations can be protected as long as national vigilance always remains in our hearts and our people cannot be easily tempted.

Time always changes, as do situations and human attitudes and thinking. According to reports we have read, the current situation in the PRC is in fact different from what it was in the past. However, it remains committed to communism despite reforms in tactics and strategy. The United States could accept the PRC "that easily" because the situation there is very different from what it is here. Consequently, it is fully understandable why the Bakin chief has adopted a strict attitude. Harjantho in principle has no objection to such an attitude.

What we must do is watch the persons involved, whether Chinese or Indonesian. Direct trade can be opened, but we must be vigilant.

MALAYSIAWARNING OF 'STERN ACTION' AGAINST SABAH BOMBERS

BK051214 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The Home Affairs Ministry warns of stern action against those responsible for the three bomb explosions in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, in which the third explosion yesterday killed a fisherman. Deputy Home Affairs Minister Encik Radzi Sheikh Ahmad expressed regret over the incident, which he described as inhuman. He said they could not be the acts of citizens who respected the country's laws.

He was speaking at the Kanga UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Headquarters today. He urged the people involved not to act like irresponsible human beings deliberately flaunting bombs to kill people. Encik Radzi added that those responsible for the explosions would pay stiff sentences in accordance with the country's laws, no matter who they are. He advised the Sabah people to be calm and to cooperate with the relevant authorities if they have any information regarding the bomb explosions. Police are conducting a full-scale investigation into the incidents.

MAURITIUS REQUESTS ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AID

BK031153 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Mauritius has asked Malaysia for assistance in overcoming its foreign exchange difficulties. Its minister of external affairs, tourism, and immigration, Mr Anil Gayan, said during a call on Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, that such assistance could be in the form of special preferences on the country's products exported to Malaysia. In the 30-minute meeting, Mr Anil told Datuk Musa that his country was facing loan repayment difficulties and hoped Malaysia would extend assistance in overcoming this foreign exchange problem.

The Foreign Ministry's Deputy Secretary General Datuk Mon Mamaluddin told reporters after the meeting that Mauritius also asked for technical training facilities in Malaysia to be made available to its officers. He said the meeting also touched on aviation facilities between Mauritius and ASEAN, bilateral economic relations between Malaysia and Mauritius, and the political situation in Southeast Asia, particularly the Kampuchean problem. Datuk Mon said Mr Anil said Mauritius supported ASEAN with regard to the Kampuchean issue and Malaysia on her proposal regarding Antarctica. He said to this Datuk Musa expressed Malaysia's and ASEAN's appreciation for Mauritius' support. The two leaders also discussed the role of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia and calls for the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia. Mr Anil and Mr Pillay arrived in Kuala Lumpur yesterday for a 3-day visit.

U.S. ATTEMPT TO CONDITION 1987 AID REPORTED

HK041059 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 May 85 pp 1, 2

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] An American congressman is drafting this early conditions he wants attached to the U.S. aid to the Philippines in 1987 even as the debate on the propriety of the terms U.S. senators earlier pinned to the 1986 aid to the embattled Marcos rule continues to rage.

Sources said Rep. Tony Hall (Democrat -- Ohio) wants the observance of human rights and civil liberties made a condition for extending U.S. assistance to the Philippines in 1987. The move is apparently aimed at neutralizing the sweeping arrest powers given by President Marcos to the military, sources said.

Local and foreign sources said Hall, a vocal critic of the Marcos administration who had proposed a total freeze in military aid to the Philippines, wants the U.S. Congress to pressure Marcos to free prisoners who have been arrested without charges through presidential orders. Hall plans to expand the scope of this condition to include people with pending arrest orders issued by Marcos, sources said. Under the scenario conceived by Hall, the U.S. Congress will defer the grant of the 1987 aid if Mr Marcos fails to release the detainees and respect human rights.

Sources said Hall began working out these conditions following several talks with anti-Marcos Filipinos in Washington. Sources said a top-level delegation of anti-Marcos forces in the U.S. had briefed Hall on Filipino prisoners arrested on presidential orders, most of them now languishing in jail without formal charges. Sources said the delegation told Hall the broad arrest powers granted by Marcos to the military have been used to stifle legitimate dissenters and political foes of the administration. Among those who met Hall were leaders of the Ninoy Aquino Movement, the Philippine Human Rights Lobby and the Movement for a Free Philippines, sources said.

Hall's plan coincides with the arrests of human rights lawyers providing legal help to suspected subversives, political prisoners and victims of alleged military abuses. At least five lawyers have been detained on suspicions of links with subversives and street protesters.

COLUMNIST VIEWS U.S. INTERFERENCE IN PHILIPPINES

HK051325 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 22 May 85 p 7

["No Holds Barred" column by Joe Pascual: "American Interference"]

[Text] If what we read is true, the United States Government through the resolution passed by its Senate, is not only giving recommendations but is actually exerting pressures on the FM [Ferdinand Marcos] government which is actually an encroachment or interference on purely Philippine affairs and on our sovereignty as an independent nation.

It is alright for the U.S. Government to set guidelines on our World Bank or IMF loans. It is alright for the IMF and the World Bank to set guidelines so that the loans they would release to the Philippines would be secured.

It is even alright for them to recommend for electoral reforms to bring about political stability and diffuse the peace and order situation. For political stability and the improvement of peace and order brings about contentment and economic stability.

The U.S. Government has acknowledged and even taken cognizance of the fact that our government is instituting political and electoral reforms and initiated reforms in the military organizations. It should not go further than that. It must not dictate as to who should implement these reforms nor when to hold our elections. It should not dictate as to who should head our military establishment nor our intelligence agencies.

In the case of Gen. Fabian Ver, in fairness to him, he voluntarily went on leave as chief of staff of our AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] when indicted by the Agrava Board although he claims to be innocent of the charges. But he is still the NISA chief, a very delicate and confidential position of which the U.S. Government has nothing to do or interfere with.

What would they say if we dictate to them whom to appoint as CIA chief?

Of course, if Gen. Ver would be acquitted by the Sandiganbayan and exonerated, in fairness and in justice to him, President Marcos has to reinstate him. For, after all, Ver has had a clean and spotless record as a career military officer and gentleman. Even Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, also an officer and gentleman, expects this, pressures from the U.S. notwithstanding.

Unless, of course, Gen. Ver himself would turn down the reinstatement, *moto proprio*, but not because of the pressures from the supposedly champion of the democracies.

America should treat us as equals and not as mendicants who can be dictated upon. Let her impose guidelines on the economic loans but she should not meddle nor interfere in purely Philippine affairs political or otherwise.

AQUINO WITNESS BREAKS DOWN WHILE CROSS-EXAMINED

HK060324 Hong Kong AFP in English 0310 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Manila, June 6 (AFP) -- The main prosecution witness in the Benigno Aquino murder trial today broke down on the witness stand after admitting that she twice attempted suicide while detained for six months in Hong Kong in 1982.

Businesswoman Rebecca Quijano, who testified on May 2 that she saw a soldier shoot the opposition leader at Manila Airport on August 21, 1983, burst into tears while being cross-examined by a defense lawyer.

Miss Quijano, dubbed the "crying lady" because of her filmed hysterical reaction to Mr Aquino's shooting, said she was jailed in Hong Kong for the possession of alleged stolen traveller's checks worth 2,000 dollars.

Miss Quijano, who was visiting Hong Kong as a tourist, said she tried to kill herself by slashing her wrist because "I was desperate." "I committed no offense but I was detained," she added.

Miss Quijano also confirmed that she was interviewed by a psychiatrist and was brought to the Castle Peak mental hospital in Hong Kong after her first suicide attempt.

Miss Quijano said the Philippine Consulate in Hong Kong refused to help her while she was detained. Her sister came from the United States to hire a lawyer for her and she was freed six months after her arrest in early February 1982, she added.

RAMOS ORDERS ARREST OF ITALIAN PRIEST'S KILLERS

HK060844 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos directed the Southern Command [Southcom] and the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Regional Unified Command to get the killers of Italian priest Father Tulio Favali. Ramos' renewed order was directed to Southcom commander Major General Delfin Castro and Brigadier General Cesar Tapia. Ramos was apparently irked over the failure of the military and police authorities to arrest brothers Edilberto and Norberto Manera, suspected killers of the Italian priest. Favali was killed last April 11 in Tulunan, La Esperanza, North Cotabato.

MARCOS PROMISES TO 'WIPE OUT' SUBVERSIVES

HK051521 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Jun 85 p 24

[Text] President Marcos yesterday said the government will "get back" at subversives and terrorists, and promised to "wipe them out soon."

The government is abandoning its present "complacent and comprising attitude," Marcos said. "We will not take them for granted anymore. Not anymore. Not today nor tomorrow. We will always remember that we owe it to ourselves, for a people who is not willing to suffer for their freedom is a people that will lose its freedom."

Marcos, in a meeting with delegates led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in Malacanang also admitted that subversives have "been driven" into his own home province, Ilocos Norte, and other Ilocos provinces. "But that's all right. We will take care of them there. We will wipe them out as we wiped them out in the 50s," the president said.

He then appealed to the people to "band together against this evil (subversive) that is now in our country."

The world today, the president said, is split between major ideologies -- capitalism and communism. "Whether it is Marcos who is in power or somebody else, there will always be the conflicting claims between capitalism and communism. Politics has now become openly a conflict between ideologies.

Marcos also reiterated his warning that in the coming elections, communism and capitalism will be an issue. Violence, intimidation and coercion should be expected, especially from the opposition.

He said: "There is no longer any effort to conceal the fact that the National Democratic Front is using the political machinery of the 'legitimate opposition' -- the opposition parties. And the opposition parties in turn, after I have invited them to come openly and support the fight against communism, came out on the other side and asked for the legalization of the Communist Party."

Marcos stressed that the claim of the opposition that they will not use violence in the coming election has no valid historical basis. "They are using the NPA today, and they are using the National Democratic Front all over the country today," he said.

SUGAR CORPORATION DEBTS COULD DELAY IMF CREDITS

HK051525 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Jun 85 p 2

[By reporter Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The National Sugar Trading Corp. (Nasutra) will have to settle nearly P4 billion in debts to banks and to the national government before the newly-created Philippine Sugar Marketing Corp. (Philsuma) can take over Nasutra's function as the sole marketing agency for the sugar industry.

BUSINESS DAY sources in government claimed that this plan is described in the revised economic and monetary program the Philippine Government has committed to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and has to be implemented before the country can avail of the second and third tranches of the IMF's standby credit facility.

The sources said Nasutra will first have to settle its debts since the payment of its obligations will be a major factor in the monetary authorities' program not only to meet the IMF-imposed liquidity targets but also to assure the viability of the Philippine National Bank (PNB) as well as two other banks which had been financing the trading agency.

Nasutra's total debts were computed to amount to P3,876 million as of February this year. These include \$25 million (at the current peso-dollar exchange rate, roughly P463 million) owed to foreign banks; P1.1 billion to PNB; P922 million to the Republic Planters Bank; and P522 million to the Traders Royal Bank. The remaining P800 million is owed to the national government in the form of Nasutra's export duty arrears. The arrears allegedly arose from the taxes on the profits Nasutra generated because of the past devaluations of the peso. Sources, however, said the government is still entertaining Nasutra's claims that it is not liable for these arrears.

Nasutra's obligations to the PNB are especially important to the government's 1985 monetary program committed to the IMF since the non-payment of these debts will worsen the state-owned bank's financial position, in which situation both the Central Bank [CB] and the national government will have to step in to infuse more funds into the bank.

However, this in turn will risk government's compliance with the IMF-imposed limits that CB lending to the PNB do not exceed P300 million from March to September this year and that budgetary allocation for the bank should amount to only P700 million in 1985.

The sources pointed out that Nasutra's payment of its P1.1-billion debt to PNB is a critical element in the bank's financial plan for the year also because of anticipated large withdrawals of Philippine National Oil Company's (PNOC) deposits with the PNB. PNOC has to withdraw its deposits to settle about \$1.2 million in short-term debts it owes to banks. The settlement of all such short-term debts is one of the conditions for the implementation of the \$3-billion revolving trade facility to be set up by the country's creditor-banks.

The sources claimed the bulk of Nasutra's debts to PNB will have to be settled within 1985. This consists of P800 million representing past claims of PNB on the Philippine Sugar Commission (Philsumo), Nasutra's parent corporation, and P300 million in direct loans from the PNB as of end-March this year.

The government went into details regarding the financial program for Nasutra not only because this will affect its overall liquidity target but also because it had committed to the IMF that it will dissolve existing monopolies in the sugar industry in particular, and in the agricultural sector, in general, within the period of the standby credit arrangement or by March 1986. The IMF has explicitly included governments efforts in this area as one of the qualitative performance criteria of the standby arrangement.

A detailed program for the entire agricultural sector, however, is expected to be drawn up only by the time of the IMF's second review, sometime in September. This program will contain a timetable for implementation during the remainder of the standby arrangement.

MARCOS SEEKS ADDITIONAL SOFT LOANS FROM JAPAN

OW051331 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Manila, June 5 KYODO -- President Ferdinand Marcos announced Wednesday that the Philippines has asked Japan to extend soft loans to help fund 18 rural development projects which need a total of 401 million dollars in foreign exchange.

The presidential palace announced that Marcos expected the projects to be funded under the 13th of a series of yen credit packages extended to the Philippines through Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF). Marcos said an appraisal mission was expected from Japan late this month or in July to discuss the proposals.

The requests include about 100 million dollars for livestock development and about 50 million dollars for developing alternative local fuel sources such as gasoline extender from alcohol. Also on the list are fisheries and industrial tree plantation projects, waterworks and flood control, roads and telecommunications.

Marcos said Japan is now the Philippines' biggest source of concessional credit, with 1.7 billion dollars extended to the Philippines under the OECF's 12 previous yen credit programs. The loans carry an interest rate of 3.5 percent payable over 20 years.

NFA SAYS RICE IMPORTS TO LIMIT PRICE RISES

HK051513 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Jun 85 pp 1, 12

[By correspondent Alfredo M. Lobo]

[Text] The National Food Authority (NFA) assured yesterday that the country's consumers will be protected from any unreasonable increase in rice prices because of a favorable rice inventory and the arrival of more imported rice in the next few months.

Minister Jesus Tanchanco, presidential adviser on food, said the country will be ready to deregulate rice prices in October because of its present rice inventory of some 1.15 million metric tons and the arrival shortly of 230,000 metric tons of rice from Thailand and China.

Tanchanco said that the buildup in the country's buffer stock will enable the government to lift price control on rice and, at the same time protect consumers from unreasonable rice price hikes.

President Marcos had earlier ordered the lifting of rice price control effective Oct. 1, to encourage increased rice production by the country's farmers. In response to fears of unreasonable price increases, Tanchanco said that the beefing up of the buffer stock should avert this.

He said rice stocks now in the hands of the government stands at 160,000 metric tons while with the private sector are estimated at 995,000 metric tons. This will be boosted with the arrival between this month and August of 130,000 metric tons from Thailand and 100,000 metric tons from China, he said.

The Thailand rice was contracted earlier on a swap agreement in exchange for locally produced fertilizer. The rice importation from the two countries was also made in preparation for the lean months from June to September, it was learned.

Tanchanco added that aside from the arrival of imported rice, the early harvest in September is also expected to raise the rice inventory. He said that if rice supply in the country remains adequate, private traders and retailers will be discouraged from manipulating and jacking up rice prices.

NPA VOWS TO LAUNCH LARGER ATTACKS IN NEGROS

HK051524 Hong Kong AFP in English 1502 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, June 5 (AFP) -- Leftist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas today vowed to launch bigger attacks in the central island of Negros, one of the current flashpoints of their 16-year rebellion.

The threat was contained in a mimeographed statement surreptitiously distributed to reporters in this capital city of Negros. It followed a major NPA attack last month on a town south of here in which 17 people including 11 soldiers were killed.

The statement described in detail the May 26 raid by some 400 NPA guerrillas on Isabela Town, where they seized 68 firearms which they claimed was their second largest arms haul in the island. In March they raided a naval school armory here and took over 400 rifles.

The NPA is the 12,000-strong guerrilla force of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, currently fighting some 200,000 government troops in most of the country's 73 provinces. The NPA has predicted a standoff in three years.

The pamphlet said the arms haul will "hasten the intensification of guerrilla warfare and the eventual shift in the balance of forces in the island in particular and in the country as a whole."

It apologized for the death of five civilians in the Isabela raid, but also warned that "the NPA could easily strike against well-trained and well-equipped" military formations.

Local officials in Negros, the center of the Philippines' distressed sugar industry which laid off 250,000 workers recently due to low world prices and high production costs, have blamed the rise of insurgency on the industry's current crisis.

Military officials say there are 250 NPA regulars in the island, but add that the rebels are stepping up their recruitment from idle sugar plantations.

Meanwhile, an advance team of the 11th Army Infantry Battalion arrived here today aboard an Air Force plane to reinforce security troops deployed in the island.

More Government Troops Arrive

HK061143 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The first group from the 11th Infantry Battalion has arrived in Bacolod City to beef up troops stationed in Negros Occidental. The group arrived in an AC-130 plane of the Philippine Air Force, bringing with them an amphibious armored personnel carrier equipped with 50-caliber and M-16 machine guns.

The group was met by Colonel Arnulfo Obillos and top officials of the regional unified command at Philippine Constabulary headquarters.

PAEC TO CONTINUE NUCLEAR PLANT LICENSE HEARINGS

HK060856 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The Philippine Atomic Energy Commission [PAEC] yesterday [5 June] rejected the motion by nuclear oppositors to suspend the public hearing on the application of the National Power Corporation for a license to operate the nuclear power plant in Bataan. In rejecting the motion, PAEC Associate Commissioner Reynaldo Suarez said the commission took into consideration the Supreme Court's decision on the extension of May 15 to May 30 to allow nuclear oppositors to submit their position papers. However, up to the present, no position paper has been submitted. Suarez said the oppositors' motion to suspend the public hearing and their postponement of the submission of position papers is contradictory. He said the commission concludes that the interveners are not prepared and could never be prepared, given a reasonable time, to plan position papers, much less affidavits, of their witnesses.

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